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ACMP Series No. 8

Archeology Branch

Cultural Resources Center

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Illustration on cover: Photograph of the front facade of Lindenwald, the home of Martin Van Buren, taken in 1991.

**Archeological
Collections Management
at
Martin Van Buren
National Historic Site
New York**

ACMP Series No. 8

by
Maria Angela Capozzi

edited by Grace H. Ziesing and
with contributions by Grace H. Ziesing and Kurt M. Faust

Archeology Branch
Cultural Resources Center
North Atlantic Regional Office
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
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Preface and Acknowledgments

This is the eighth in a series of reports produced by the Archeological Collections Management Project (ACMP) of the North Atlantic Regional Office of the National Park Service. The purpose of the project was to catalog and prepare for storage the Martin Van Buren National Historic Site (Van Buren NHS) archeological collections. Along with processing the artifacts, the ACMP created a computerized catalog designed to make the collections information more accessible to both Park staff and independent researchers alike.

The purpose of this report is to record the cataloging activities performed by the ACMP on eight Van Buren NHS collections, summarize the five archeological projects undertaken at the site, and synthesize the information contained in the original excavation reports. This report does not present a reanalysis of data, nor is it intended as a substitute for any of the original archeological reports. Instead, it should be used as a general guide to both the collections and the excavations.

The collections were processed at the Eastern Archeological Field Laboratory in Charlestown, Massachusetts. As the result of reorganization in 1990, the name of the laboratory was changed to the Archeology Branch of the Cultural Resources Center, which serves the North Atlantic Region of the National Park Service. In order to avoid undue confusion, the laboratory will be referred to as the Archeology Branch throughout the text.

The completion of this report has a history of its own, encompassing numerous events and people. The first and foremost event was the cataloging of the archeological collections, undertaken by Natalie Rose Liberace, Doreen Crowe, and myself. I would especially like to thank Natalie Rose for being crazy when it was most needed. Mary Troy and Martine Cherau cataloged the archival collection and printed the NPS catalog cards for which thanks and appreciation are given.

Many thanks to Louise DeCesare, Gerald Kelso, Sarah Smith, Chris Scales, Sue Philhower, and Kurt Faust. Louise, who worked on the drafting, had the wonderful knack of giving the advice I really wanted to hear, while Gerald supplied the advice I never thought of. Sarah helped in the final stages of drafting the figures, and Chris proofread the entire manuscript. Sue's xeroxing and word processing eased my job tremendously. The graphics in the report were sometimes difficult, but Kurt's cartographic skill made it all work successfully. Special thanks also to Grace Ziesing, Gail Frace, and Darcie MacMahon for their editing, comments, and suggestions in the final stages of writing this report. Darcie also supervised the cataloging of the collection, which was not always the easiest of tasks. Thanks also to Susanne Webster for being the only non-archeologist to read this report. Myra Harrison, manager of the Cultural Resources Center, must be recognized for her constant support of the ACMP and know that her efforts are appreciated by the entire ACMP staff.

Linda Towle has my sincere appreciation for her support, suggestions, and editorial comments. Her uncanny ability to know when to make suggestions, offer support, or to recommend I do something altogether different, helped in the more difficult periods.

The drafting in this report was primarily done by Kurt Faust who passed away on July 4, 1991. This report is dedicated to him for his wonderful work and in memory of his friendship.

Maria Angela Capozzi
Charlestown, MA
August 27, 1991

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Introduction

The Martin Van Buren National Historic Site (Van Buren NHS) in Kinderhook, New York (Figure 1), was acquired by the National Park Service (NPS) from the National Park Foundation in 1976 (Fiero 1983:10). Since then, five archeological surveys resulting in four archeological collections have been undertaken on the grounds of Lindenwald, the Martin Van Buren home. There are also numerous surface collections that were recovered by preservation, maintenance, construction, and Van Buren NHS staff. The archeological materials from four of the excavations and four of the surface collections were cataloged according to NPS standards by the Archeological Collections Management Project (ACMP). The material from the remaining excavation has not been accounted for, and the artifacts in the other surface collections were already cataloged and therefore not included in this project (see Appendix 1).

A note on the terminology used in this report is in order. A total of eight archeological collections was included in the ACMP for Van Buren NHS. Each of these collections was assigned an accession name and number by the Park at the time it was received, and will be referred to as such throughout this report. Some confusion may result from the fact that two of the collections were given the same number (but different names) since they were recovered by the same research team at the same time. These two collections are discussed together throughout this report. Further confusion comes from the fact that one of the archeological projects summarized in this report has no corresponding collection since the materials could not be located at the time of the ACMP. This project is referred to by name only since no accession number exists. The eight collections and the single project are discussed in detail below, but Table 1 provides a summary of the names, dates, accession numbers, and excavators/collectors of each, which should facilitate their identification in the text.

In June of 1988 the ACMP staff retrieved some of the Van Buren NHS collections from the Springfield Armory NHS in Springfield, Massachusetts, where the artifacts from Accession #155 and Accession #223 were stored. The documentation for Accessions #155 and #223 was stored at Van Buren NHS as were the artifacts and documentation for Accession #337 (Towle 1985). The ACMP staff transported this material from Van Buren NHS in June 1988. All of the collections were brought to the Archeology Branch in Charlestown, Massachusetts, for processing. The smaller collections were sent to the Archeology Branch from Van Buren NHS in 1988.

The Archeological Collections Management Project

The ACMP was developed in 1981 by the Division of Cultural Resources of the North Atlantic Regional Office of the NPS to reorganize and catalog the archeological collections of the parks in this region. A standard and systematic cataloging of archeological collections

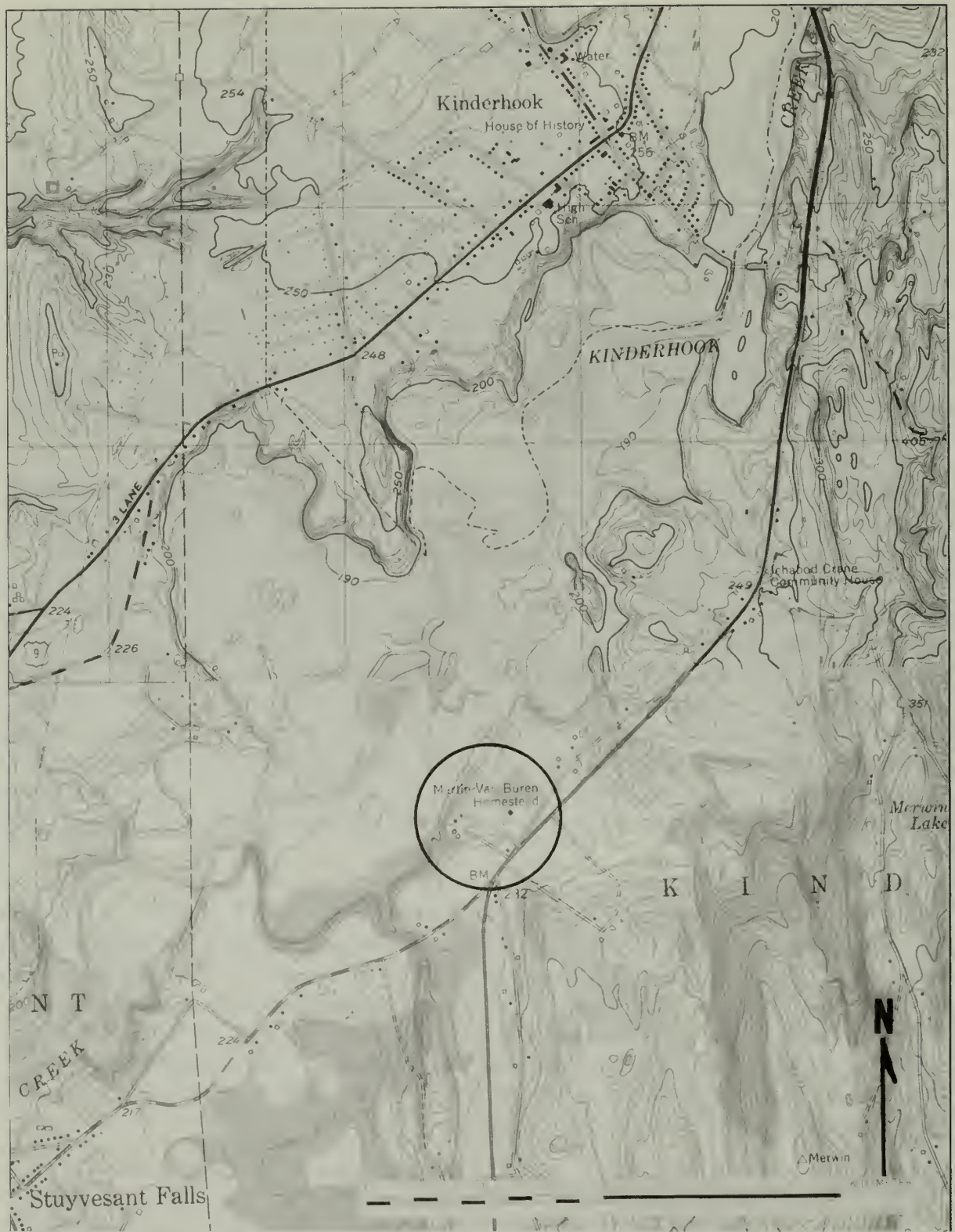


Figure 1. Location of Van Buren NHS in Kinderhook, New York (U.S.G.S. Stottville and Kinderhook, New York, quadrangles, revised 1980).

Table 1. Summary of Archeological Projects and Collections Discussed in the Text

<i>Project/Collection Name</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Accession Number</i>	<i>Excavator/Collector</i>	<i>Reference</i>
<i>Projects:</i>				
Historic Structures Report (HSR) Survey	1978	223	Kathleen Fiero, Denver Service Center, NPS	Fiero 1983
Archeological Impact Assessment	1979	no accession	Thomas F. Mahlstedt, North Atlantic Regional Office, NPS	Mahlstedt 1979
Historic Grounds Survey	1981	155	Brona G. Simon, Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL), Brown University	Simon 1982a
Utility Survey	1981	155	Brona G. Simon, PAL, Brown University	Simon 1982b
Electrical Line Easement	1984	337	Joan Gallagher, PAL, Inc.	Gallagher 1984
<i>Collections:</i>				
Campbell House Collection	1983	267	Building Conservation Branch Staff, Cultural Resources Center, NPS	—
Surface collection	unknown	315	Van Buren NHS maintenance staff	—
Surface collection	unknown	317	Van Buren NHS maintenance staff	—
Window Well #11	unknown	472	unnamed construction crew	—

allows easy access for park curatorial staff and for independent researchers (DeCesare 1990:1; MacMahon 1988:3).

In 1985 ACMP archeologist Linda A. Towle undertook a region-wide Accountability Project to determine the number of uncataloged archeological collections (Towle 1985:1). The results of this project facilitated the prioritizing and tracking of collections to be cataloged by the ACMP (DeCesare 1990:1). The accountability information that was gathered for Van Buren NHS is presented in Appendix 1, along with the information as revised after the completion of the ACMP. In 1987 the ACMP began using the NPS Automated National Catalog System (ANCS), which will be discussed later in this report (NPS 1987).

The ACMP reports document the procedures followed during the cataloging, rebagging, and reboxing of archeological collections. If the collection is poorly documented or no

report was written by the original archeologist, the ACMP does a reanalysis of the artifacts and associated data. For Van Buren NHS, the supervisors of the five archeological surveys wrote excellent, well-documented reports concerning their respective collections and methodology. The purpose of the present report, therefore, is to synthesize rather than reanalyze their data. Most of the following information was provided in the original reports. If additional or more detailed information is desired for specific sites and collections, the original site report should be consulted.

The Van Buren NHS Archeological Projects and Collections

The first archeological project on the grounds of Van Buren NHS was conducted in the fall of 1978 by Kathleen W. Fiero of the NPS Denver Service Center. Fiero's project consisted of an archeological excavation of the basement rooms and the grounds immediately surrounding Lindenwald. This research provided the basis for the archeological data section of the Van Buren NHS Historic Structure Report (HSR) published in February of 1983 to aid the NPS in the restoration of Lindenwald (Fiero 1983:1). The materials retrieved during the course of this project constitute the largest of the Van Buren NHS archeological collections and were designated Accession #223. Following the fieldwork, the artifacts from this collection were taken to the Denver Service Center for processing and cataloging using the Center's functionally oriented artifact classification system (Fiero 1983:25).

The second survey undertaken at Van Buren NHS was an archeological impact assessment done by Thomas F. Mahlstedt from the North Atlantic Regional Office in November 1979 (Mahlstedt 1979:1). The survey was conducted to assess the potential damage to archeological resources posed by the construction of in-ground utilities for two trailers that were to be constructed on the grounds for temporary Park headquarters (Mahlstedt 1979:1). The artifacts from this survey were not stored at Van Buren NHS or the Springfield Armory NHS and are currently missing. They were never given an accession number and were not cataloged by the ACMP.

The third and fourth archeological surveys were conducted by Brona G. Simon of the Public Archaeology Laboratory (PAL), under contract to the NPS, for a Historic Grounds Report (HGR) (Simon 1982a). One survey was done in May/June 1981, and the other in September of the same year. The first of these surveys was undertaken to assist in understanding the sequence of structures at the site and the evolutionary history of the grounds during the historical period, and to investigate anomalies noted in an earlier remote sensing survey. This survey had been conducted by the NPS Southwest Cultural Resources Center (NPS 1983; Simon 1982a:1), and will be discussed below. The material from Simon's first survey was accessioned as the Historic Grounds Survey, Accession #155.

Simon's second survey was of a utility line easement where the NPS planned to bury the existing above-ground telephone and electrical lines in an effort to restore Van Buren NHS to its appearance at the time of the Van Buren occupation (Simon 1982b:3). Although

a separate report was written (Simon 1982b), the information from this survey was incorporated in the HGR (Simon 1982a). This material was accessioned as the Utility Survey and was also given Accession #155.

The last of the five archeological projects was conducted in September 1984 by Joan Gallagher of PAL, Inc. Gallagher was contracted by the NPS to do an archeological survey of an electrical line easement at Lindenwald similar to the one done by Simon in 1981 (Gallagher 1984:1). As part of a Van Buren NHS restoration project, utility lines were buried underground (Gallagher 1984:1). The collection from this survey was accessioned as the Electrical Line Easement, Accession #337. This collection was inventoried by Gallagher on 1983 ACMP artifact sheets but was not cataloged according to the NPS system.

The last four artifact collections discussed in this report resulted from the recovery of surface materials in and around Lindenwald. Staff members from the Building Conservation Branch of the Cultural Resources Center (National Park Service) found artifacts on the Van Buren NHS grounds while working on the restoration of Lindenwald in 1983. These artifacts were accessioned as the Campbell House Collection, Accession #267. The name of the collection refers to Ken Campbell, the owner of the property from 1957 to 1973. In 1973 the property was sold to the National Park Foundation (Stokinger 1981:138).

Two of the remaining three collections, Accessions #315 and #317, were found around the grounds by the Van Buren NHS maintenance staff. The final collection, Accession #472, was recovered by a construction crew in window well #11 in Lindenwald. These last four collections are very small, some containing only a few artifacts, and are accompanied by no written reports.

Historical Background

The archeological and historical record of Van Buren NHS is long and varied, with both prehistoric and historical components. From Native American occupation to the present NPS ownership, the land has been extensively used. The following section is a brief overview of the various owners through the Van Buren period, with an emphasis on the structural history of the property as distilled from Stokinger's thorough documentary section of the *Historic Grounds Report* of 1981. Ownership and structural information about the property both before and after the Van Buren tenure is summarized in Table 2, and the approximate locations of structures and landscape features discussed in the text are shown in Figure 2. The prehistoric component for Van Buren NHS is quite sketchy. Although Native American cultural debris has been found on the site (Fiero 1983; Simon 1982a; Mahlstedt 1979), a focused prehistoric survey has not been undertaken. The only *systematic* archeological survey of the property was conducted to document the building sequence and reconstruct historical land-use patterns; areas of high prehistoric potential were not investigated.

Historical-Period Overview

Lindenwald, Martin Van Buren's retirement home (Figures 3 and 4), is located in Kinderhook, Columbia County, New York, near the Kinderhook Creek in the Hudson Valley. The land on either side of the creek is naturally terraced, and the Dutch—the first European settlers to arrive in the area in the 1600s—settled the first terrace rather than the less desirable land of the second terrace (Stokinger 1981:26). Lindenwald, however, was built on the second terrace, while the lowland flats of the first terrace were reserved for Van Buren's hayfields, hay barn, and meadows.

Martin Van Buren was born in Kinderhook in 1782. The property that was eventually to become his retirement home had been owned by his ancestors. Van Buren's great-grandfather, Lambert Jan Van Alstyne, acquired the property in 1682 when it was deeded to him from his father Jan (Stokinger 1981:41). The Van Alstynes owned the property until ca. 1780 when, because of financial problems, it was sold to Judge Peter Van Ness (Stokinger 1981:43). Very little documentary data exists for the period during which the Van Alstynes owned the property, but they are probably responsible for building a stone dwelling on the first terrace flats by the creek and possibly another building on the second terrace (Stokinger 1981:43). Both structures are outside of the current Park boundaries, however, and will not be considered further here.

As with the early Dutch settlers and the Van Alstynes before him, Peter Van Ness used the land as a farmstead, but the specific crops he raised are not well documented. He built the mansion that Van Buren later named Lindenwald. The house, originally called Kleinrood, is generally thought to have been completed in 1797 based on the date on the

Table 2. Succession of Lindenwald Property Owners, Structural Elements, and Landscape Features Based on Historical Research

<i>Dates</i>	<i>Names</i>	<i>Structures/Features*† Added</i>	<i>Structures/Features*† Removed</i>
1664–1667?	William Powell	—	—
1667?–1671	Denje Powell	—	—
1671–1713	Jan Martense Van Alstyne	—	—
1713–ca. 1765	Thomas Lambert Van Alstyne	—	—
ca. 1765– ca. 1780	Lambert Thomas Van Alstyne	—	—
ca. 1780–1804	Peter Van Ness	mansion; semicircular drive; Hait (later Everts) house‡	—
1804–1824	William Peter Van Ness	farm office/smokehouse; west garden house; carriage house; garden	—
1824–1839	William Paulding	—	—
1839–1862	Martin Van Buren	north gate house; south gate house; mansion remodeled; house barn/shed; kitchen/ laundry; one-hole privy	—
1862–1863	Martin Van Buren Estate	—	—
1863–1864	John Van Buren	—	—
1864–1867	Leonard Jerome	—	—
1867–1873	George Wilder	—	—
1873–1874	John Van Buren and James Van Alstyne	—	—
1874–1917	Adam and Freeman Wagoner	north gate house annex	Everts house
1917–1922	Babsom Birney	three-hole privy	—
1922–1925	Marian Birney	—	—
1925–1957	Clemintine De- Prosse et al.	—	carriage house; kitchen/ laundry; one-hole privy; north gate house; north arm of semicircular drive; garden
1957–1973	Ken Campbell	mansion front porch; antiques shop; cinder block garage	farm office/smokehouse; portion of house barn/ shed; three-hole privy
1973–1976	National Park Foundation	—	—
1976–present	National Park Service	north arm of semicircular drive restored; NPS trailers; NPS storage facility	rest of house barn/shed; antiques shop; Campbell front porch

* Structure and feature information is mostly conjectural and is taken from Stokinger (1981).
† Includes only those structures and landscape features within the current NPS boundaries (as depicted in Figure 2) and discussed in the text.
‡ This structure was not *added* by Peter Van Ness, but it was certainly in existence by this time.

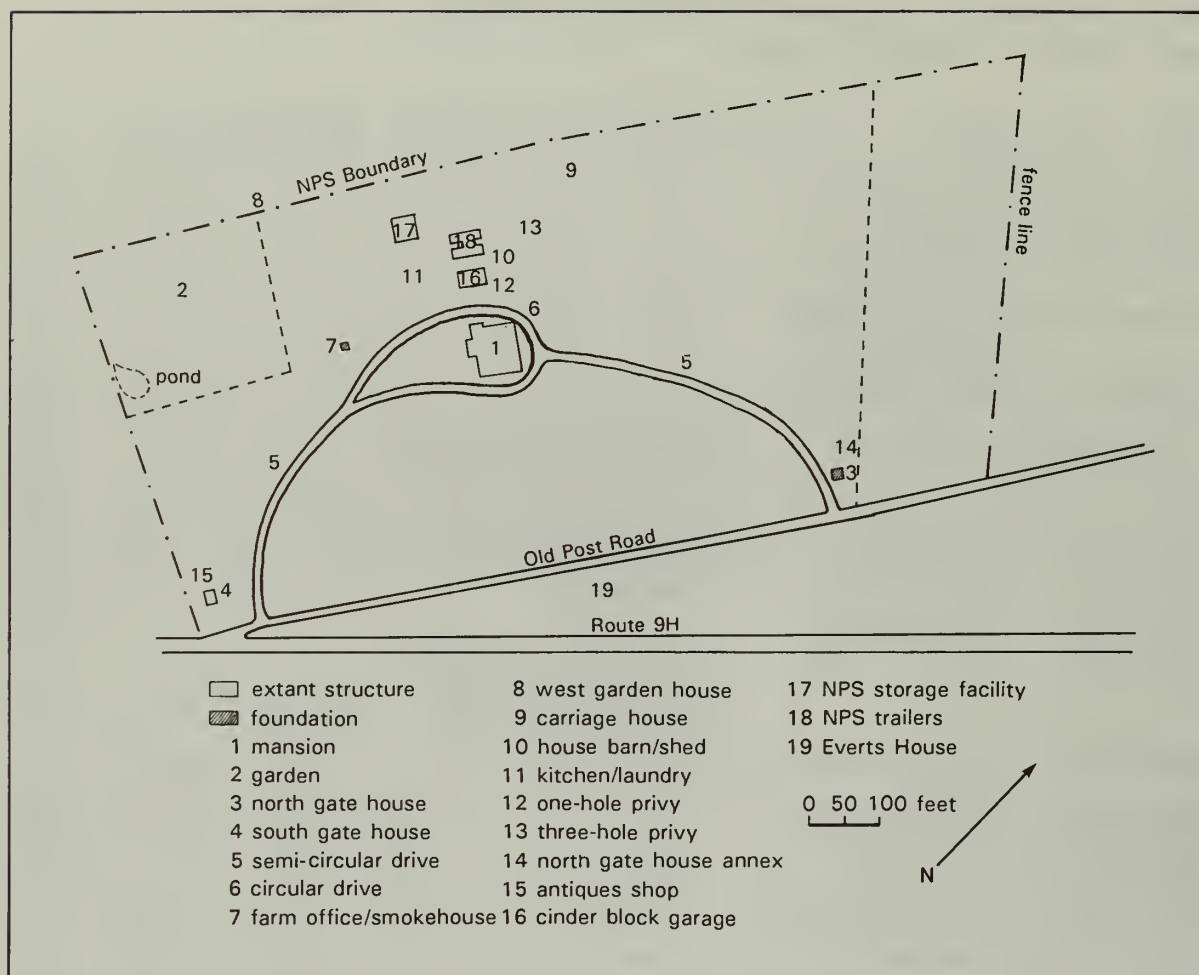


Figure 2. Approximate locations of structures and landscape features constructed at Van Buren NHS during the historical period and discussed in the text (compiled from Stokinger 1981; Simon 1982a; ACMP composite archeological site map [Figure 7]).

front door knocker (Stokinger 1981:45). The semicircular drive may have been laid out at the time the mansion was built, though it is not mentioned in any of the existing records (Stokinger 1981:46). Van Ness probably constructed a number of support buildings (such as a privy, a wellhouse, and a woodshed) around the mansion, but the location of these has not been documented (Stokinger 1981:47–48). In addition, a house (originally the Hait house and later the Everts house) certainly existed across the Old Post Road from the mansion by 1804 as it was mentioned in Peter Van Ness's will of that year (Stokinger 1981:46–47).

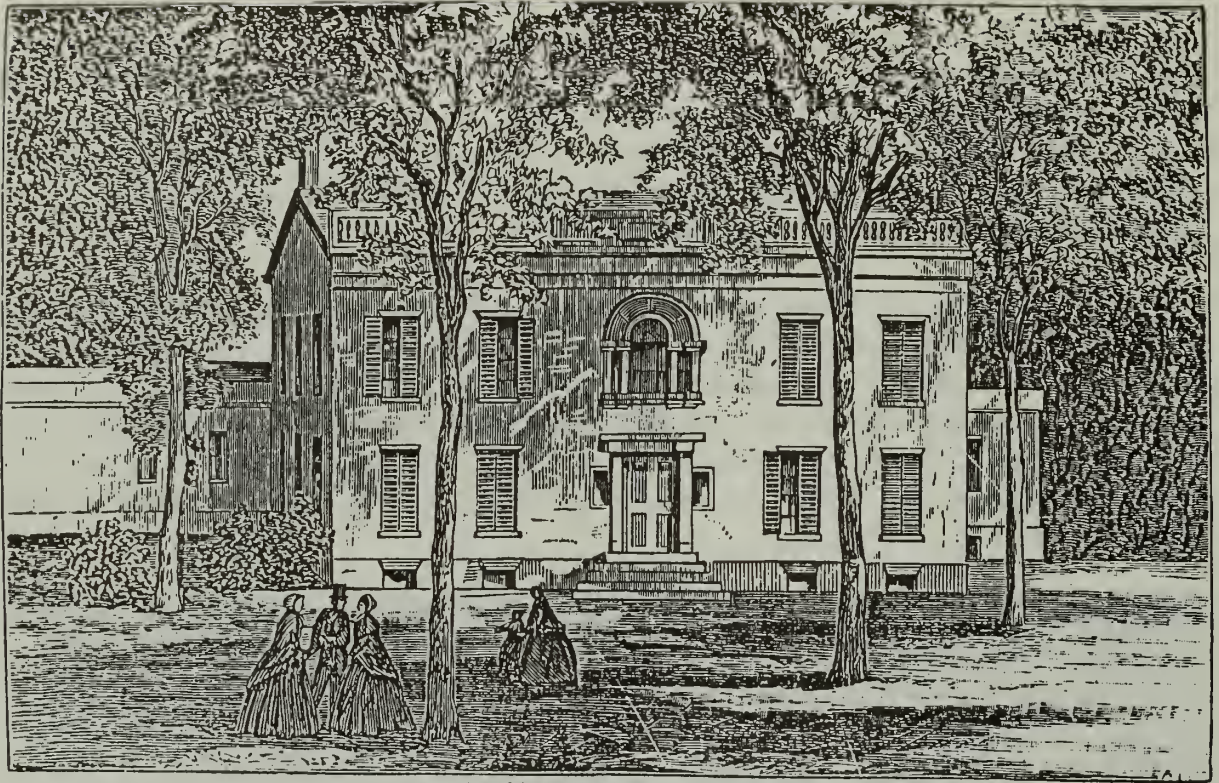
When Peter Van Ness died in December 1804, the mansion and half of the property were willed to his son William (Platt 1977:34). William's brother John, who was willed the other half of the property, deeded his share of the estate to William in October 1805, making William the sole owner of the mansion and the farm (Stokinger 1981:48).

William Van Ness was an avid and loyal supporter of Aaron Burr and was firmly entrenched within that political circle. Van Ness acted as Burr's second in the fatal Aaron Burr/Alexander Hamilton duel, as a result of which he was indicted as an accessory to murder (Platt 1977:31). Van Ness was forced to flee, amid political scandal and criminal accusations, to Kleinrood in 1804. Martin Van Buren, acting as an advisor, aided in the restoration of Van Ness's civil rights (Platt 1977:33).

During this time, William came into his inheritance and began making improvements to the estate. For the years that Van Ness resided full-time at Kleinrood, between 1805 and 1810, he raised sheep for his main income, started a stable of horses, and had the grounds landscaped (Stokinger 1981:48, 51). His animal husbandry efforts were successful. By 1810, with his political career on an upswing, Van Ness resumed his law practice and made his permanent home in New York City, making only periodic visits to the Kinderhook estate (Stokinger 1981:51).



Figure 3. Photograph of the front facade of Lindenwald, the home of Martin Van Buren, taken in 1991. The house faces the Old Post Road (on file, Archeology Branch, Cultural Resources Center, North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service, Charlestown, MA).



RESIDENCE OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Figure 4. Print of Lindenwald as it appeared ca. 1847 (reproduced from Stokinger 1981:69).

Although very little documentary evidence exists for this period, several structures that later figured in the Van Buren occupation of Lindenwald may have been constructed by William Van Ness. It is possible that the carriage house, the farm office/smokehouse, the west garden house, and the formal garden originated during Van Ness's tenure. He most certainly had horse stables and sheep sheds, though where these were located and what became of them is unknown (Stokinger 1981:53).

Eventually, William Van Ness was forced to put the estate up for public auction. General William Paulding, Jr., purchased the estate on April 28, 1824 (Platt 1977:40). Paulding, like the former owner, had a law practice and was active in politics as a New York Democratic congressman and Mayor of New York City (Platt 1977:42). With his main residence in New York City, and another in Tarrytown, New York, it is unclear what his plans were for the Kinderhook estate (Stokinger 1981:54). Paulding added to the size of the property (Platt 1977:43), but the estate was otherwise neglected during the period of his ownership (Stokinger 1981:54). The formal garden was plowed under to be used as farm land, and, according to Van Buren, only the house and trees remained on the property when he purchased it in 1839. It is unlikely that Paulding was responsible for the demise of all the outbuildings, but whether or not Van Buren's farm office/smokehouse and carriage house

originated in Van Ness's time and survived Paulding's tenure is uncertain (Stokinger 1981:55-56).

In 1839 President Van Buren purchased the estate from Paulding. He planned to retire to Kinderhook in 1845 after what he assumed would be his second and final presidential term. Renovations began in September 1839, although not at full scale (Stokinger 1981:56, 59). Van Buren's unsuccessful re-election bid for the presidency in 1840 caused an earlier retirement than anticipated, and the improvements had to be hastened (Stokinger 1981:60, 61). Van Buren moved into the house, which he renamed Lindenwald for the linden trees on the property, in 1841 (Stokinger 1981:61). He remained in residence for the next 20 years until his death in 1862.

The beginning of the Van Buren ownership of Lindenwald saw many changes and improvements to the house and grounds, which continued for the next 10 years. The structural and landscaping improvements included building a greenhouse and stables, re-establishing the gardens, and damming two brooks on the Lindenwald property to create fish ponds that were stocked with several types of fish (Stokinger 1981:62). One major change Van Buren achieved during his ownership was to increase the size of his holdings from 137 acres to approximately 225 acres by 1845 (Stokinger 1981:59). With the intention of making the property into a profitable farmstead, corn, rye, hay, oats, and potatoes were cultivated (Stokinger 1981:65, 67). Van Buren also planted orchards containing thousands of fruit trees including pears, apples, cherries, peaches, and plums (Stokinger 1981:70).

The farm office/smokehouse, west garden house, and carriage house were almost certainly in place by this time as can be seen on a ca. 1841 sketch map of Lindenwald (the map is undated, but Stokinger makes a case for the 1841 date [1981:62-64]) (Figure 5). In addition to erecting outbuildings and planting gardens and crops, Van Buren apparently added a north and a south wing to the house. These wings are shown in an 1847 print of Lindenwald (Figure 4) (Stokinger 1981:68-69). The south wing may have served as the stable that Van Buren, in a letter dated 1841, indicated was being built (Stokinger 1981:61, 68).

In 1849 a new period of major structural renovations began when Van Buren's third son, Smith Thompson, took up residence with his father. As heir apparent, Smith Thompson was given permission to assume management of the farmstead and to renovate certain parts of the property at his own expense (Stokinger 1981:72).

Smith Thompson hired architect Richard Upjohn to make the alterations to the house. These changes included leveling the wings built by Martin Van Buren and adding a separate living space at the rear, a tower at the west end, and a new roof line to the entire mansion. Upjohn's renovations altered the Federal appearance of the house and gave it a Gothic look, which was popular at the time (Stokinger 1981:73). It was probably at this time that the north and south gate houses were added to the property, though no specific mention of them

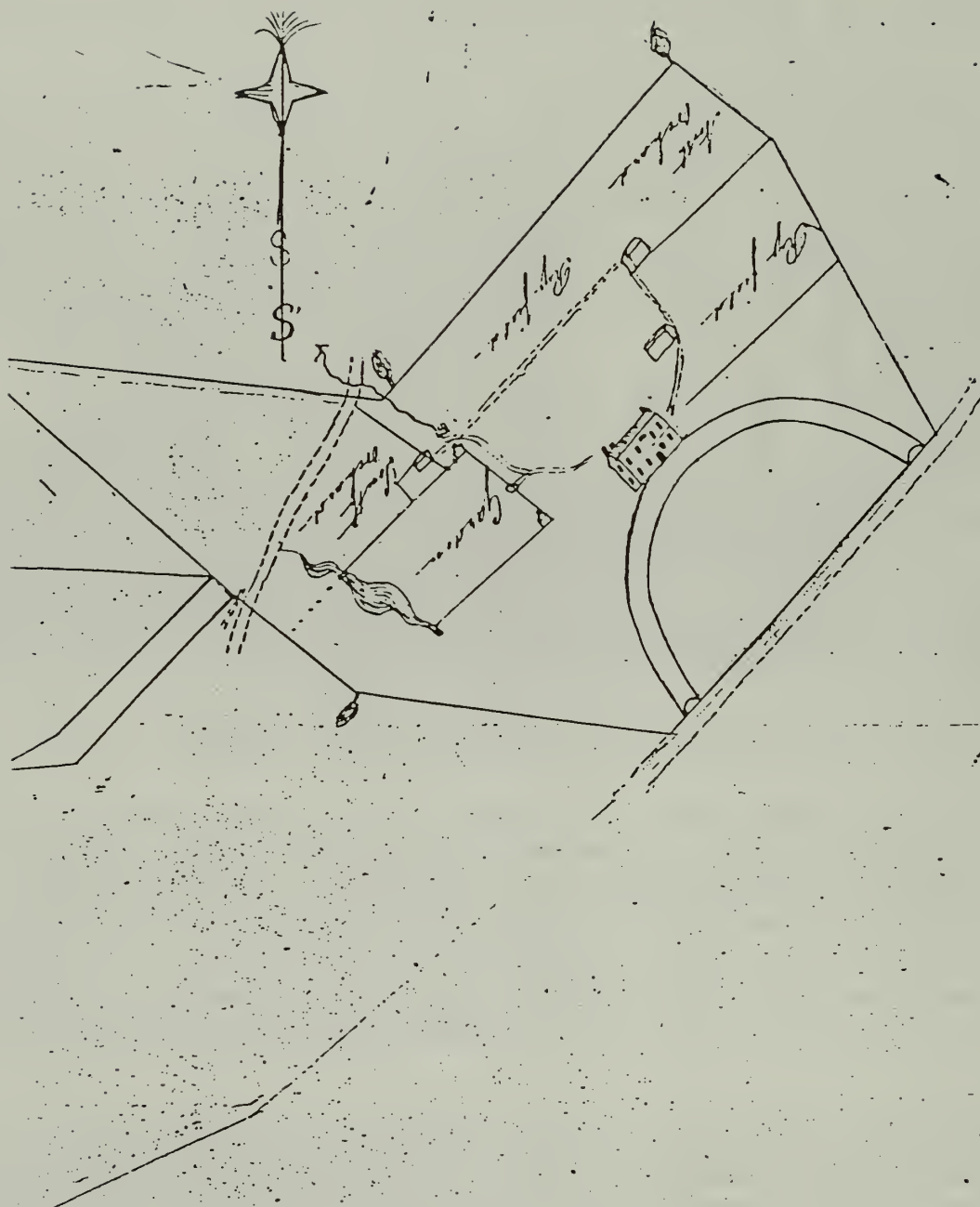


Figure 5. Sketch map of Lindenwald ca. 1841. The semicircular drive is the wide one that runs in front of the mansion. The U-shaped drive is the narrower one behind the mansion; it runs between the garden, the mansion, and two smaller buildings (reproduced from Stokinger 1981:63).

is made in the records. This may also have been when the drive was extended around the back of the mansion, to allow access to Upjohn's rear addition (Stokinger 1981:75). At this time, a complex of support buildings doubtless existed behind the mansion. This complex

probably included the well, a wellhouse, a one-hole privy, a house barn/shed, possibly a kitchen/laundry, and the carriage house. In addition, the farm office/smokehouse and the west garden house remained to the southwest of the mansion (Stokinger 1981:83).

When Martin Van Buren died in 1862, he willed his real estate to be equally divided among his three sons. The will also stated that if one of the three wanted Lindenwald, the shares of the other two were to be bought. John Van Buren achieved this in May 1863 and took up residence there with his daughter. By the next year, however, John was unable to continue living at Lindenwald. Without a large settlement from his father's estate to maintain the property, and with his law practice in New York City, he found life in the country unmanageable. John sold the farmstead out of the Van Buren family in April 1864, within one year of assuming ownership (Stokinger 1981:87-89).

The continued history of Lindenwald involves many owners (Table 2) and various uses of the property. There were also changes made to the house and property after the Van Buren ownership (Howell 1985). The Wagoners (1887-1917) may have moved the west garden house to the north gate house and attached it as an annex. In addition, it was probably during these years that the Everts house (across the Old Post Road) fell into disuse or was demolished (Stokinger 1981:47). A three-hole privy existed west of the mansion outbuildings at the time the DeProsses owned the property (1925-1957) and may have been put there by the previous owners, the Birneys. The carriage house, kitchen/laundry, north gate house, garden, one-hole privy, and north arm of the semicircular drive fell into disuse and disappeared during the DeProsse ownership. The next owner, Ken Campbell (1957-1973), removed the farm office/smokehouse, probably the three-hole privy, and part of the house barn/shed. He replaced what he had removed of the house barn/shed with a cinder block garage, added a front porch to the mansion, and built an antiques shop next to the south gate house (Stokinger 1981:134, 137).

The National Park Foundation bought the property in 1973 and turned it over to the NPS in 1976 (Stokinger 1981:138). The NPS maintains Lindenwald and its accompanying 12.8-acre lot as a National Historic Site, and has undertaken an active campaign of restoration that includes the mansion and the south gate house. The remaining portion of the house barn/shed collapsed before it could be stabilized (Stokinger 1981:145). The NPS began the restoration of Lindenwald in 1978. To restore the house and landscape to the Van Buren era, a Historic Structure Report (HSR) that included architectural (Howell 1985), archeological (Fiero 1983), and documentary (Weig 1936; Platt 1982) research was prepared. Trailers (to be used as temporary Park offices) were set up to the west of the mansion, behind the cinder block garage. These, as well as a pole barn erected after 1981 to their southwest (to be used for storage), are still in place on the property (Figure 2). Ken Campbell's antiques shop has been removed.

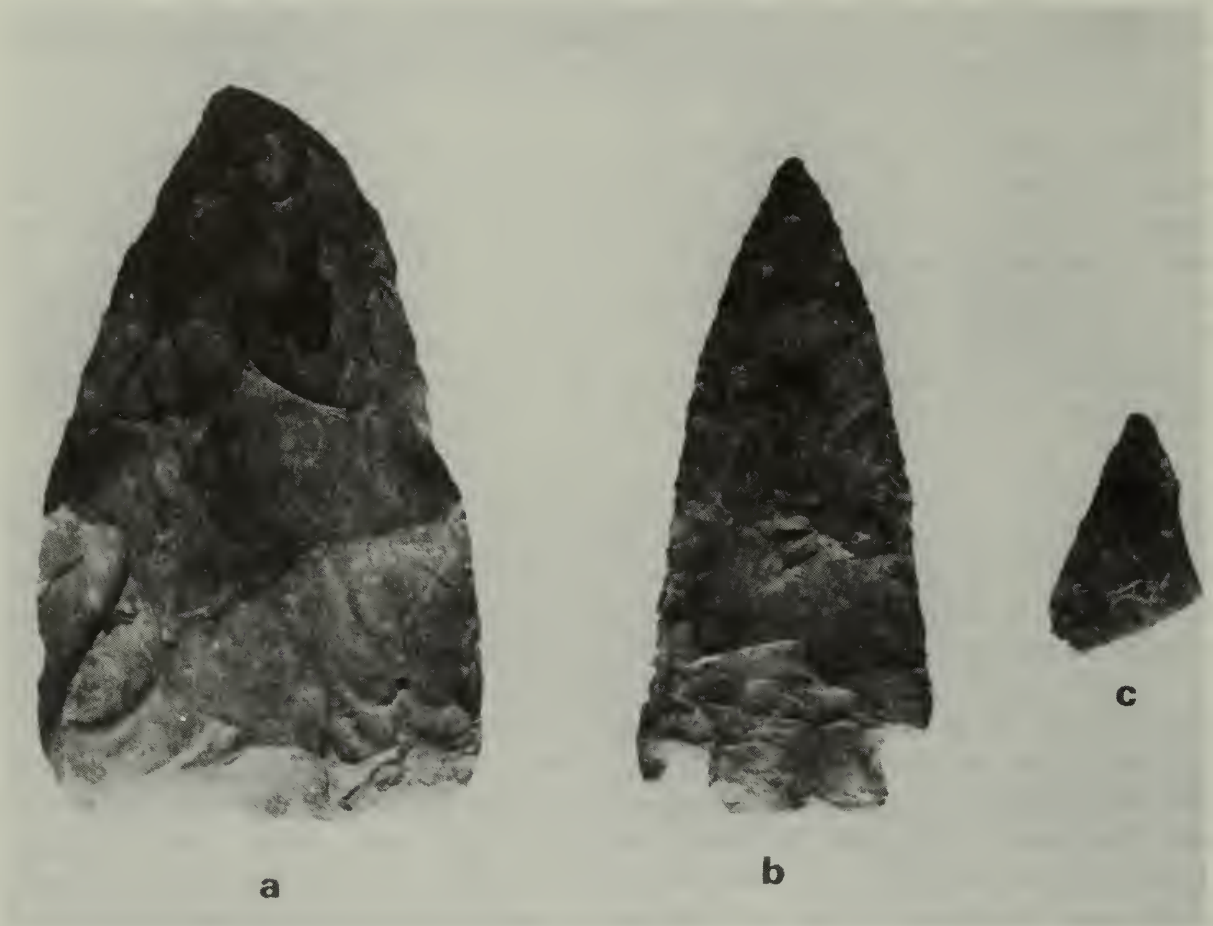


Figure 6. Prehistoric lithic artifacts from Fiero's 1978 HSR Survey of Van Buren NHS. The artifact in the center (labeled "b") was identified by Fiero as a Brewerton corner-notched or Vosburg-type projectile point (from Fiero 1983:192).

Prehistoric Overview

The prehistory of New York extends from the Paleoindian period through the Contact period (Ritchie and Funk 1973:368). Prehistoric occupation of the mid-Hudson Valley area began approximately 12,500 years ago and continued until contact occurred with Europeans ca. 1609 (Stokinger 1981:31, 39).

Prehistoric activity at Lindenwald is not well documented. Information is limited to data recovered from archeological surveys of historical-period resources. During the 1981 survey, Simon identified three areas where prehistoric materials were concentrated. These areas were the southeastern quarter of the property, the garden area, and the carriage house area (Simon 1982a:99) (Figure 2). In 1978 Fiero found a small amount of prehistoric material immediately around the mansion. This material included a whole Brewerton corner-notched or Vosburg-type projectile point (Figure 6, center) that was found in a disturbed

context. Fiero stated in her report that “the location of these tools had no relationship to any prehistoric activity in which they may have been involved” (Fiero 1983:192).

Using the little archeological evidence that existed, Simon suggested that the time frame for Native American site activity at Van Buren NHS could range from the Middle Archaic through the Woodland period (ca. 5,000–300 years B.P.) (Simon 1982a:102). Contact with the Dutch, along with attacks from the Mohawk tribe, led to a decline in the local Indian population—Algonkian-speaking Machianacs (Machicans or Mohicans)—so that by 1743 they had all but moved out of the area (Stokinger 1981:39).

Prior Research Results

The purpose of this section is to summarize the fieldwork of each of the five archeological surveys conducted at Van Buren NHS. It includes a discussion of the research strategies and field methods as well as the results as recorded by the original excavators. The discussion is organized chronologically by excavation or project.

Research Strategies, Field Methods, and Results

The research strategies and field techniques of the five archeological surveys at Van Buren NHS differed according to the original excavator's methodology and goals. A brief description of the strategies and techniques used for each excavation is presented in the following section. Also included are summaries of the excavated features and the types of artifact analyses done.

HSR Survey (Accession #223)

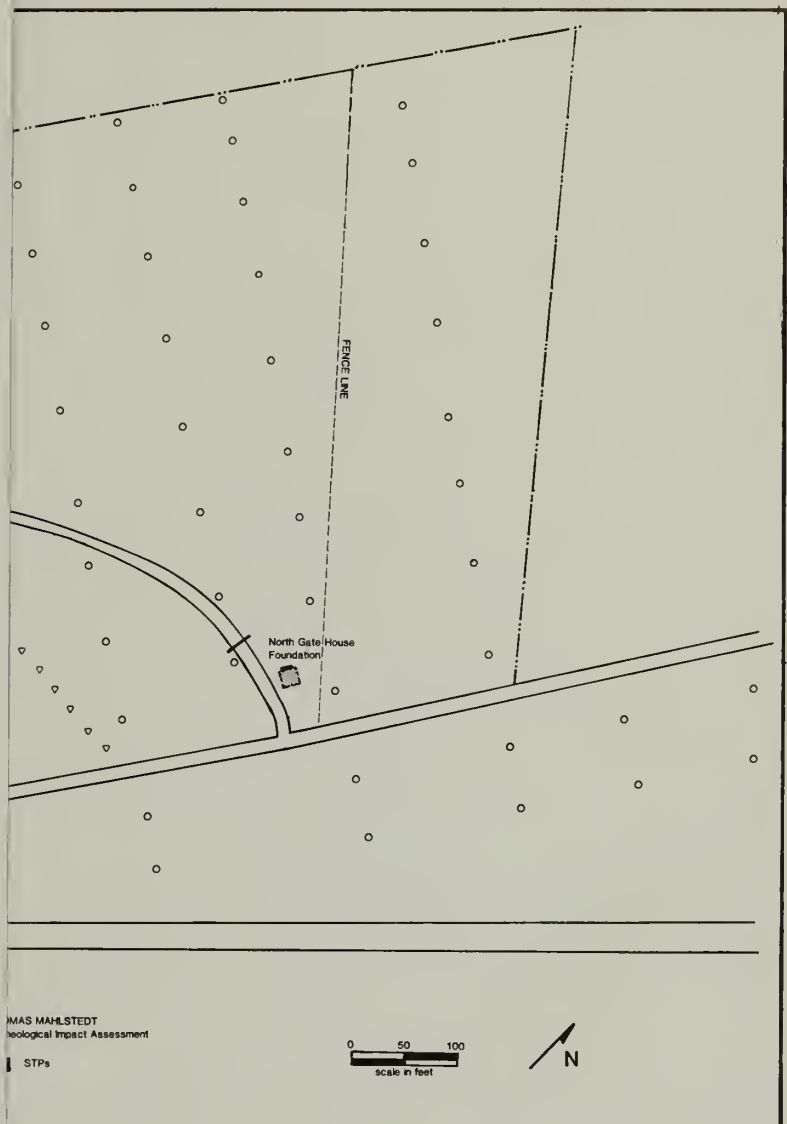
RESEARCH STRATEGIES AND FIELD METHODS

The purpose of Fiero's 1978 excavation, the HSR Survey, was to clarify and supplement what was known about the structural history of Lindenwald, to determine the original functions of the basement rooms and any changes these rooms may have undergone, and to evaluate the effect of the NPS restoration project on archeological resources in the immediate area of the mansion (Fiero 1983:10).

Prior to excavation, Fiero researched the history of Lindenwald and examined the structure. Working with the historical architect of the project and the information gathered from her research, she was able to establish her excavation strategy (Fiero 1983:10).

The placement of 41 test units in and around the house (Figures 7, 8) was in accordance with the objectives of the excavation and with the requirement to minimize disturbances to the "historic fabric" and to "other ongoing park projects" (Fiero 1983:20). One test unit was placed on the north side of the house, 7 on the east, 8 on the south, and 4 on the west. The remaining 21 units were placed in the basement (Fiero 1983:82). "North" here refers to *site north*, which was arbitrarily set as parallel to the front of the house (Fiero 1983:20).

The basic excavation unit measured 5 feet \times 5 feet, although it was necessary to vary the dimensions at times. The units were excavated in natural levels to culturally sterile soil whenever possible. If there was no observable stratigraphy, the units were excavated by 3-inch arbitrary levels. The soil was sifted through 1/4-inch mesh screen, and the artifacts found were labeled by unit and level. All cultural material was saved with the exception of bricks, brick fragments, mortar, and coal. These materials were noted and their locations were included on plans or profile maps, samples were taken, and the rest was discarded (Fiero 1983:20).



logical investiga-
nit locations are

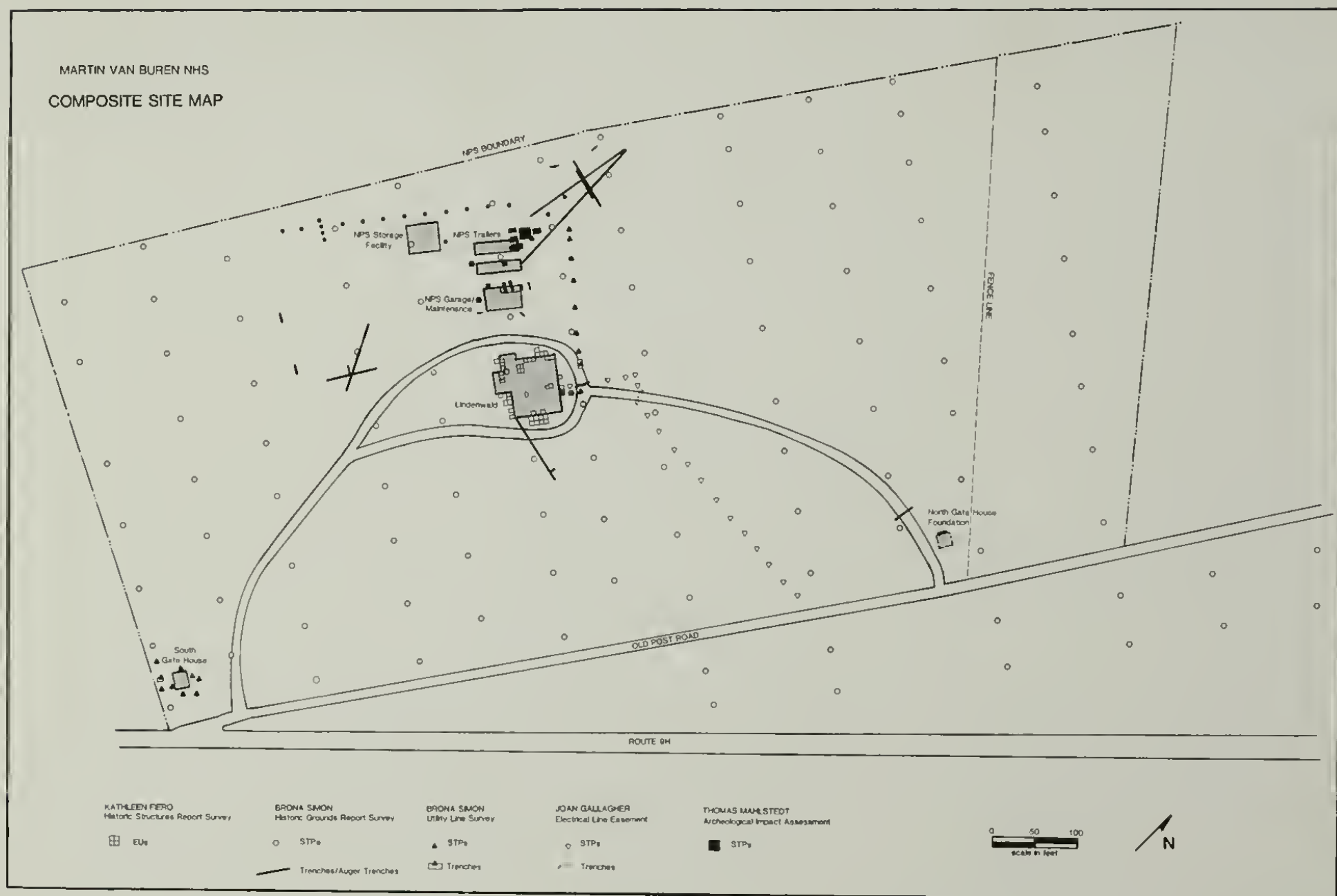


Figure 7. Composite archeological site map of the five archeological investigations undertaken at Van Buren NHS. The scale and excavation unit locations are approximate (see ACMP Map Construction section of this report).

Each artifact, with the exception of those resulting from new breaks, was given a catalog number (not to be confused with the official Park catalog number assigned during the ACMP). In the case of new breaks, all mendable sherds were given the same number. Two other cataloging exceptions were “featureless globs of iron which were weighed and counted for each provenience, given a single catalog number, and classified as unknown,” and artifacts such as newspaper and fragments of electrical wire that were recent and numerous and were given one catalog number for each provenience (Fiero 1983:25).

FEATURES

Fiero listed 71 features for the HSR Survey (Fiero 1983). Sequential feature numbers were assigned—from 1 to 24 outside of the house, and starting over at 1 again in each of the interior basement rooms. The 30 features in the basement rooms included drain pipes, builders’ trenches, floors and subfloors, foundation walls, and a cesspool. The 41 features in the exterior excavation units included builders’ trenches, foundations, parts of the front porch, historic landscape grades, a hitherto unknown basement-level room, and a privy clean-out well (Appendix 2).

ARTIFACT ANALYSES

Fiero and her project staff undertook extensive analyses of the more than 15,000 artifacts recovered during her mansion excavations in an attempt to date the deposits and determine functions of basement rooms and outdoor activity areas. Specific analyses were done on the following artifact categories: ceramics, window glass, nails, buttons, tobacco pipes, and faunal remains.

For the ceramics, Fiero calculated mean ceramic date and mean occupation date for some of the features. She found that in all cases the resultant dates were too early, a circumstance she attributed to the prevalence of Chinese export porcelain (with, according to Fiero, a mean date of 1775) in the Van Ness/Van Buren deposits and whiteware (with a mean date of 1860) in the post-Van Buren deposits (1983:135–136).

She also calculated comparative frequencies of ware types and observed an unusually high percentage of porcelain (26% of the kitchen group; 1983:135). Most of these sherds were found in deposits that could be securely dated to the late Van Ness or early Van Buren period, suggesting that at least one of these households had a preference for high-quality porcelain (Fiero 1983:135).

Fiero attempted to correlate specific morphological characteristics of both window glass and nails with dates of manufacture/use. For the window glass, she examined thickness (based on similar studies done elsewhere) and found that no correlation could be established for the window glass in her assemblage (Fiero 1983:136–137). She had more success with the nails. She observed a correlation between the date of manufacture (based on manufacture technique) and the length of whole nails (1983:140). Hand wrought nails clustered between 2 and 3 inches long, while early machine cut nails were mostly between 1 and 1 1/2 inches

long, and late machine cut nails were between 2 1/2 and 3 1/2 inches. Fiero further correlated the date of manufacture with nail type (e.g., roofing, flooring, finishing, etc.), and observed that this resulted in clusters similar to those obtained by looking at nail length (1983:146). These data could then be interpreted to indicate the kinds of construction/renovation activities that went on at Lindenwald during different time periods. For example, the low frequency of flooring nails among the early machine cut nails (1790–1840) and the wire nails (ca. 1880s) corroborates other archeological data indicating that the wooden flooring in the basement rooms dates from the Upjohn restoration of 1849–1850. Other such observations are fully explained in Fiero's report (1983:146–149).

Thorough descriptive analyses were done (by Fiero with Juliette A. Guda) of the buttons and the tobacco pipes. More detailed analyses were done on the faunal remains (by Brian Hesse with Margaret Moran). Hesse and Moran made several calculations by room or area: minimum number of individuals, taxon frequencies, percentage distribution of skeletal parts, and distribution of cut, sawn, and gnawed bones (1983:160–161). In addition, they estimated the relative age at death for the animals that were most likely consumed. A particularly interesting observation was that there were no large game or even nondomestic animals represented in the collection (Fiero 1983:167).

Fiero also evaluated her artifact assemblage in terms of distribution by chronological period. She was able to distinguish differences in the assemblages from the Van Ness period (pre-Upjohn construction), the Van Buren period (1850–1880s), and the recent period (1880s–1970) (Fiero 1983:167–173).

As a result of the extensive artifact analyses, Fiero was able to explore some of the cultural implications of the assemblage. In particular, she attempted to determine the functions of the basement rooms and various activity areas outside the house, with some interesting results (Fiero 1983:183–195). For example, Fiero determined that there was once an outside door on the south side of the house since dish fragments were found there in the 19th century (as opposed to recent) deposits (1983:189). Another interesting observation was that tobacco pipes occurred with greatest frequency around doors and porches where refuse was disposed of and where smoking activities might have taken place (1983:190). An examination of general refuse disposal patterns showed that contrasts existed between the 19th and 20th centuries for nails, dishes, and containers (1983:193–194).

Finally, Fiero explored the idea of determining the socioeconomic status of the site's occupants by looking at changing frequencies of porcelain through time. She compared three separate archeological investigations of 19th-century households and found "no correlation between the percentage of porcelain and the known status of the site's occupants" (1983:195). Fiero concluded that porcelain was not a "consistent indicator of status," but that the inordinately high percentage of porcelain around the Van Buren NHS mansion warranted further investigation (1983:195).

Archeological Impact Assessment

The investigation area of Mahlstedt's 1979 survey was located where the park planned to install in-ground utilities, a well, a septic tank, and a leaching field for trailers that were to be erected for the park staff to use as temporary headquarters. The trailers were to be located in a plowed field on the west side of the property, to the rear of Lindenwald (Figure 7). The purpose of the investigation was to ensure that construction of the facilities would not destroy archeological resources in the area (Mahlstedt 1979:1).

Prior to excavation, a walkover of the field was conducted. Historical-period debris (ceramics, glass, coal, and brick) and prehistoric lithics were found in the plowed furrows (Mahlstedt 1979:2).

The testing units employed were shovel test pits (STPs) placed at regular intervals along the proposed course of the utility lines (Figure 9). Mahlstedt placed the STPs at an interval of 5–8 m “because it provides reliable horizontal coverage and is particularly sensitive to the location of historic structural remains” (Mahlstedt 1979:2).

According to Mahlstedt's report, 25 STPs were excavated (Mahlstedt 1979:3). The schematic map included in the report, however, shows only 23 STPs (Figure 9). Furthermore, an additional 4 units were excavated around unit B5 to investigate a possible stone floor feature, but these were not given unit designations.

The STPs were excavated with shovel and trowel and all of the dirt was screened. Artifacts from 25% of the units were collected and saved. These units, designated collection stations, were evenly distributed across the site. The artifacts from the other 75% of the units were identified and recorded in the field and then put back in the pits, which were backfilled. Mahlstedt stated that the reason for this excavation procedure was “because of the highly fragmented, redundant, and undiagnostic nature of the recoverable artifacts” (Mahlstedt 1979:3). The artifacts that were collected were used as a control sample against which to compare the materials from the other STPs (Mahlstedt 1979:3).

The size of the STPs was not stated in the report, with the exception of unit B5 and the 4 additional units excavated around it. The size of B5 was expanded to 1.5 m along the north–south axis and 85 cm on the east–west axis because of large, flat fieldstones uncovered 30 cm below the surface. Mahlstedt excavated 4 units to the east, south, and west of B5 to determine the horizontal extent of this possible stone floor feature. These units were each 100 cm × 50 cm (Mahlstedt 1979:5).

The large, flat fieldstones encountered in unit B5 constituted the only feature uncovered during Mahlstedt's 1979 survey. Unit B5 was located near a concentration of building debris close to the north end of the modern garage (Figure 9). The building debris was the remains of the northern section of the house barn/shed, which collapsed in 1978 (Stokinger 1981:138–139).

Martin Van Buren National Historic Site

*SCHEMATIC MAP
TEST PIT LOCATIONS*

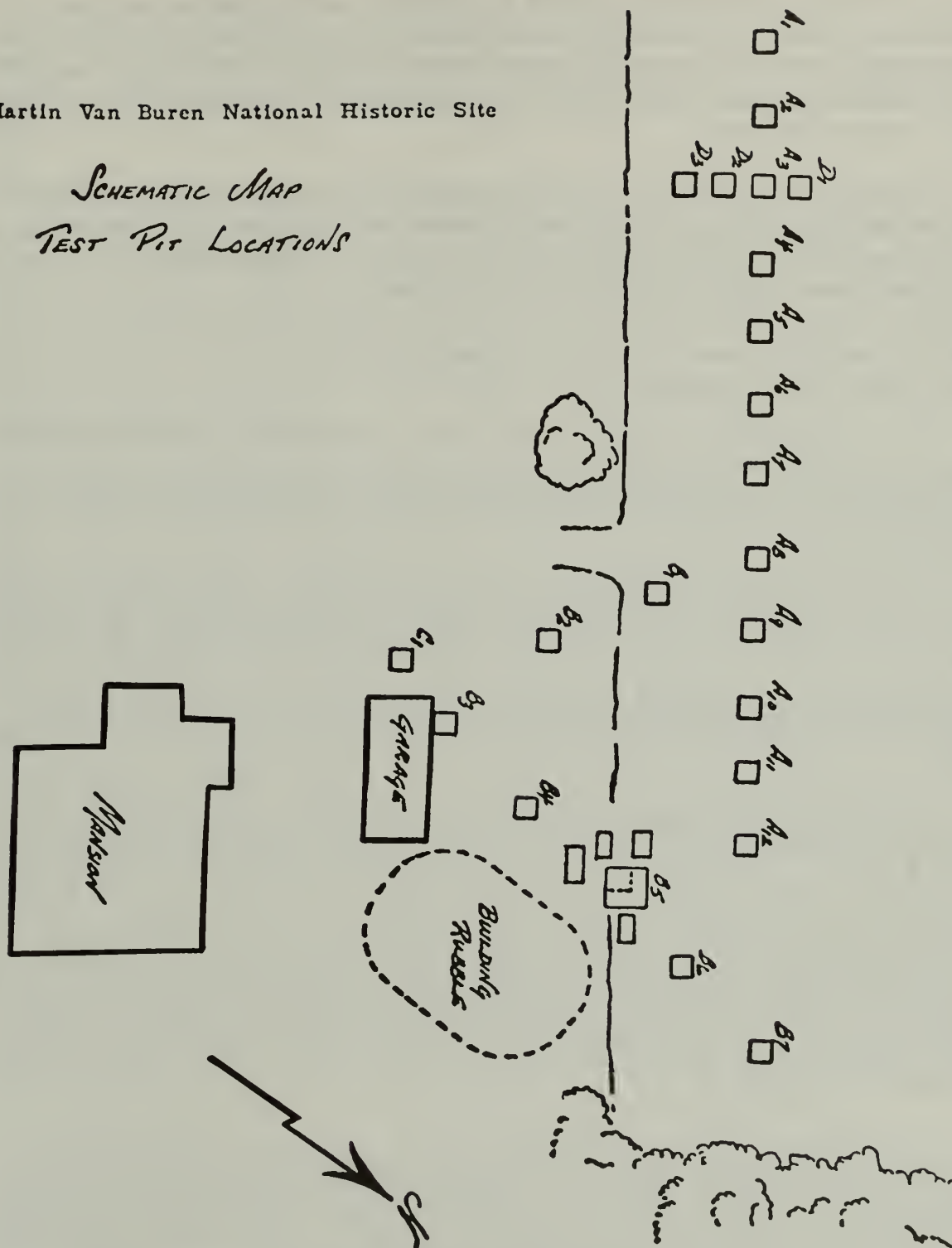


Figure 9. Schematic plan of Mahlstedt's 1979 Archeological Impact Assessment survey showing the locations of test pits (Mahlstedt 1979:figure 2).

No artifact analysis was conducted by Mahlstedt on the historical artifacts in his collection. Mahlstedt reported that historical-period artifacts were found in all of the STPs, but that they were “so few in number and so fragmented that they [were] of little analytical value” (1979:5). Not only were the artifacts nondiagnostic, but they were all recovered from the homogenized plowzone.

Although no formal analysis was done on the prehistoric artifacts either, Mahlstedt did describe the single lithic tool he recovered (a scraper) and noted the overall morphology of his flakes (1979:7). He concluded that the large size of the flakes indicated they were a byproduct of core reduction as opposed to edge retouching.

Historic Grounds Survey and Utility Survey (Accession #155)

RESEARCH STRATEGIES AND FIELD METHODS

The main objectives of Simon’s 1981 Historic Grounds Survey were to find physical evidence to help reconstruct the building sequence and historic landscape at Lindenwald, and to complement information about land-use patterns found in the documentary record (Simon 1982a:4, 105).

Prior to excavation, documentary research and a systematic walkover inspection were conducted. The purpose of the documentary research was to identify features and structures that dated from the Van Buren period and might be encountered archeologically. Simon generated a set of archeological expectations (Simon 1982a:table 1) for each of these Van Buren-period structures/features based on the documentary section of the HGR (Stokinger 1981).

The purpose of the walkover was to check the grounds for any evidence of historic structures or features. The walkover also allowed Simon to inspect a small number of irregularities observed in the NPS remote sensing project (Simon 1982a:4), which had been undertaken by the Southwest Cultural Resources Center “to aid in the location of possible prehistoric and historic features, sites and materials” at Van Buren NHS (NPS 1983:1). The remote sensor data source was aerial photographs. Color infrared images were made in the summer of 1980 and black and white panchromatic photographs were taken in the winter of 1981 (NPS 1983:4, 5). Photogrammetric maps were compiled using the black and white photographs (NPS 1983:12).

The black and white winter images proved the most useful for identifying cultural features, but no unknown prehistoric or historical sites were discovered (NPS 1983:14). Known areas of cultural disturbance were located, as were “a number of small topographic or physiographic irregularities” (Simon 1982a:4) that Simon checked with visual inspection during the walkover phase of her Historic Grounds Survey.

During the excavation phase of the survey, STPs, test trenches, and auger cores were used as part of the sampling design. A metal probe was also used to help locate hard subsurface features (Simon 1982a:12). Three pollen cores and four flotation samples were collected for analysis (Simon 1982a:13), but no useful botanical data were obtained from them.

The three pollen cores were collected using a 2.5-cm soil corer. Two were taken from the pond and one from the area of the old Van Buren garden (Figure 2). The analysis was done at Brown University's Department of Geological Studies by Sheldon Nelson (Simon 1982a:14). Too little pollen was recovered to attempt a useful analysis. The "extensive plowing, the disturbance immediately surrounding the fish pond, and the general sandiness of the soil" were cited as factors contributing to the poor pollen preservation (Simon 1982a:99). Because of these results, the flotation samples were never floated, and are now part of the cataloged collection.

The STPs were employed to sample the cultural materials across the site, which would create a data base suitable "for the development of interpretations of historic land use patterns" (Simon 1982a:4). The STPs, 35 cm × 35 cm, were placed at 25-m intervals in a stepped grid pattern along 19 transects that were at 25-m intervals along the baseline (Figure 10). The Old Post Road, which runs southwest/southeast along the current property line, was used as the baseline (Simon 1982a:4-5).

Test trenches were used to investigate the possible subsurface features and structural elements that had been identified by the documentary research (Simon 1982a:7). There were 14 trenches placed judgmentally, 13 of which were excavated in sections of 35 cm × 100 cm. The remaining trench, located by the north gate house, was excavated in sections of 1 m × 1 m. The length of each trench depended on the number of sections excavated, which was decided in the field based on the materials found (Simon 1982a:11).

The auger cores were used instead of, or in addition to, the test trenches. A Hoffer auger measuring 40 cm long and 2.5 cm wide was used. There were 6 transects at intervals of 3-5 m that covered a total of 340 linear meters. The soil cores helped Simon inspect subsurface anomalies and identify buried historical-period cultural material. If any material was found inside the core, it was bagged and labeled by the auger transect station and the soil horizon, but, according to Simon, this was not common (Simon 1982a:12).

All of the STPs and test trenches were excavated with shovel and trowel by natural soil horizons or cultural strata. The determination of strata was based upon changes in soil color, texture, and/or content. All of the levels were screened separately with 1/4-inch mesh (Simon 1982a:12). All of the cultural materials were saved except for coal and coal ash, which were sampled only in test trench 8 (T8) (Simon 1982a:13).

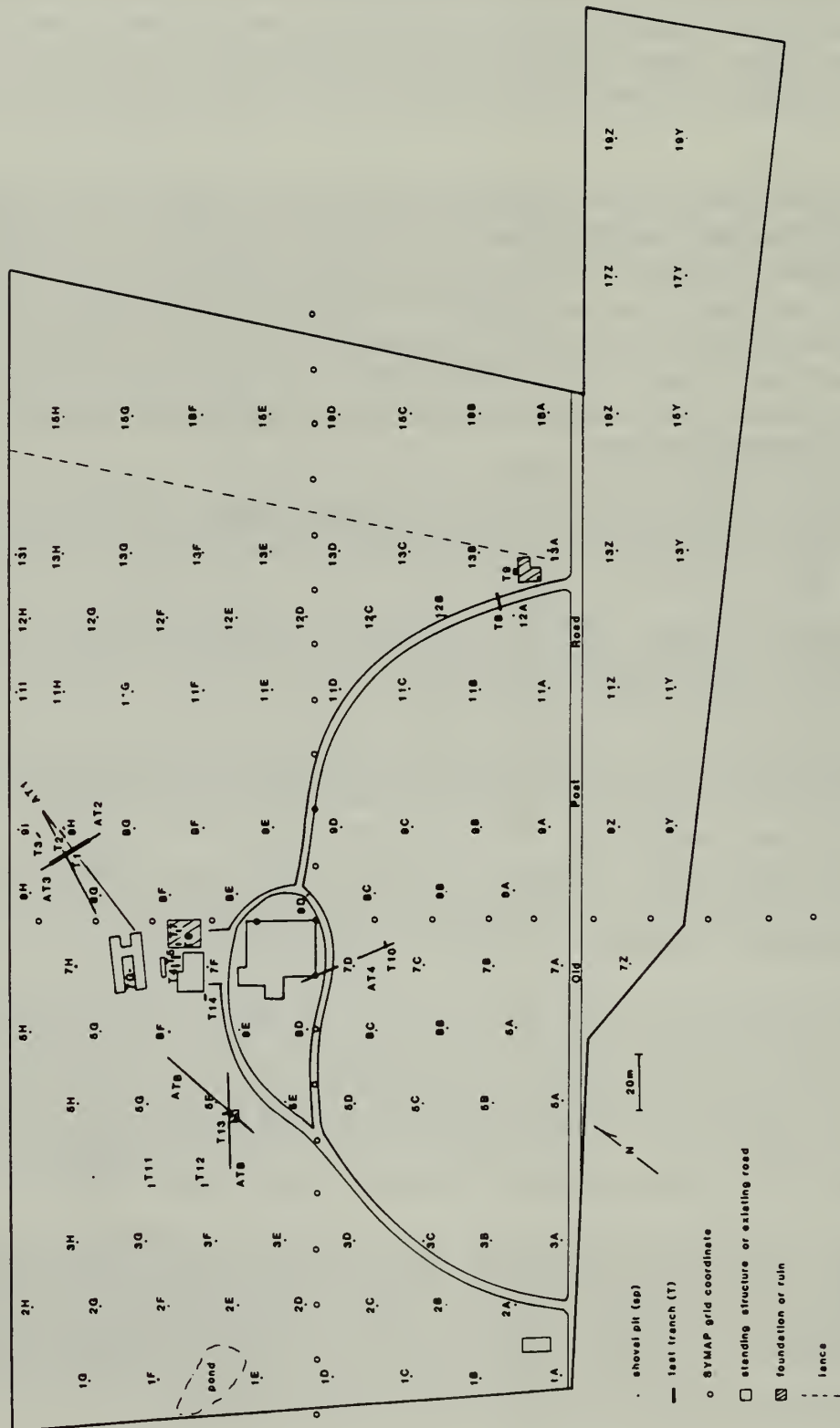


Figure 10. Site map of Simon's 1981 Historic Grounds Survey showing the locations of test pits and trenches (Simon 1982a: figure 3).

All of the excavation units were backfilled. Simon placed sheets of plastic at the bottom of the judgmental test trenches so that the degree of the disturbance from this survey could be determined if further archeological investigations were undertaken at Van Buren NHS. All measurements were recorded in metric units except for elevations, which were taken with an English stadia rod and transit from established datum points (Simon 1982a:13).

For the analysis stage of the Historic Grounds Survey, Simon produced contour maps of artifact densities using the SYMAP computer program. Maps were generated for functional groups of artifacts as well as for the entire assemblage. The results of Simon's spatial analysis will be presented below.

The second part of Accession #155, Simon's 1981 Utility Survey, was designed to provide an ample testing sample as well as to examine particular features in greater detail. The principal purpose of the survey was to locate and define any archeological resources within the proposed project area (Simon 1982b:6, 7).

Prior to the excavation, Simon undertook a review of the documentary and archeological data from the survey that she had done earlier that year (Simon 1982a). The computer-generated SYMAP illustrations from the analysis phase of the survey were especially noted, as were the underground maintenance plans. A walkover inspection was then made of the project route. The line of the easement was staked out by Simon and Van Buren NHS staff member Dick Lusardi. The course was chosen to avoid the known and potential archeologically sensitive areas (Simon 1982b:3, 7).

The field procedures and the testing units were the same that Simon followed for the Historic Grounds Survey. STPs, test trenches, and auger cores were included, but no flotation or pollen samples were taken (Simon 1982b:12). The only change was that the acronym "SPE" was used to designate the shovel test pits (Simon 1982b:8). The auger cores, using a Hoffer auger of the same dimensions as that used in the Historic Grounds Survey, were done at intervals of 1.5–10 m with an average interval of 3 m. The intervals at which the cores were taken depended on the potential archeological sensitivity of the area. Cores were taken at shorter intervals in high potential areas and at longer intervals, or not at all, in low potential areas. The cores were also used to take soil profiles around known structures and what Simon described as "conjectured features" (Simon 1982b:8).

Two distinct areas were investigated archeologically: one between Lindenwald and the NPS trailers, and the other around the south gate house (Figure 11). A total of 17 STPs was excavated; 11 along the easement, 5 around the south gate house, and 1 to investigate an auger anomaly. The STPs along the project line were placed at 10-m intervals. The size of the STPs was 35 cm × 35 cm. SPE 3 was expanded to 70 cm × 90 cm when a feature was discovered (Simon 1982b:8, 11).

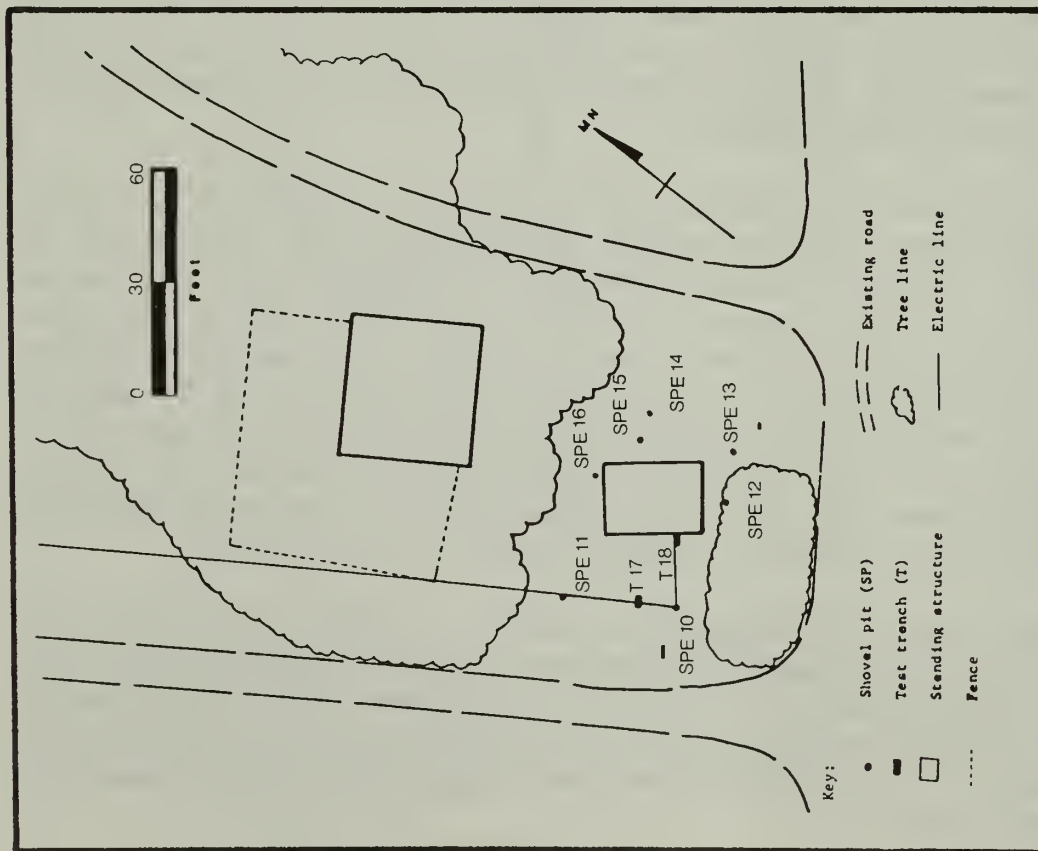
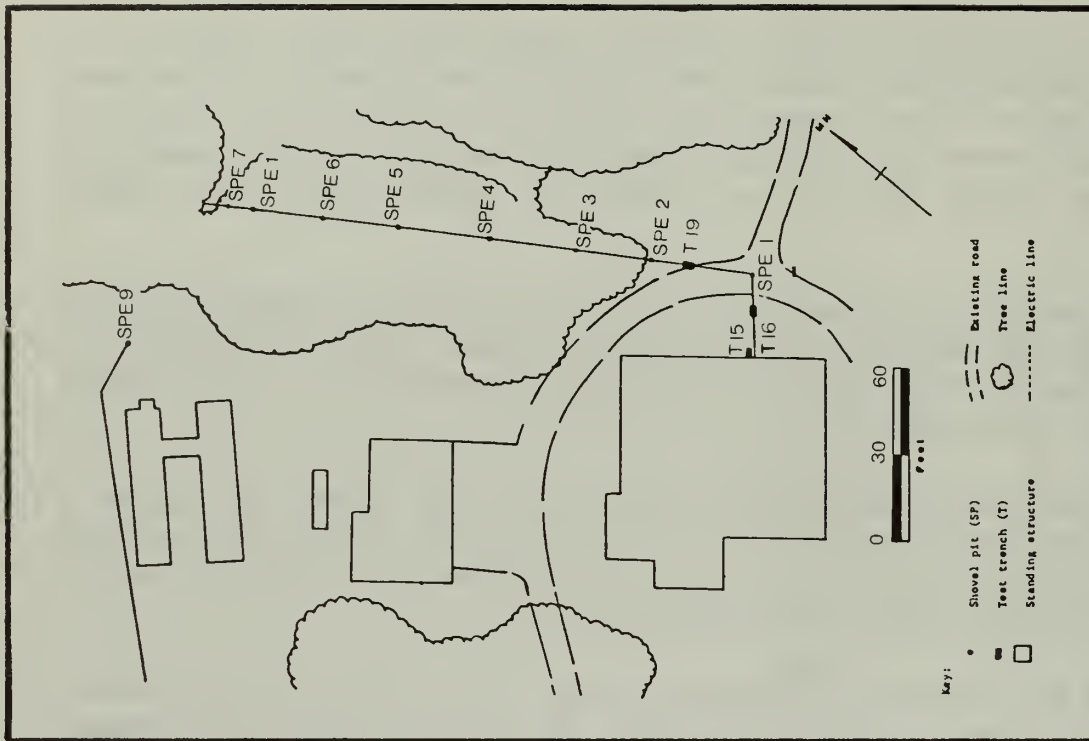


Figure 11. Site map of Simon's 1981 Utility Survey showing the locations of test pits and trenches (Simon 1982b:figures 3, 4). The excavation units have been relabeled by the ACMP for increased readability. The left panel depicts the south gate house and, to its northwest, Ken Campbell's antiques shop. The right panel depicts, from bottom to top, the mansion, the cinder block garage, and the NPS trailers.

Seven test trenches that measured 50 cm × 100 cm in size were excavated. These were used to examine possible subsurface features and structural elements. Five of the trenches were placed along the project line—3 near the mansion and 2 near the south gate house. Two additional trenches were excavated outside the line to examine interpretive problems that stemmed from the Historic Grounds Survey. One was put near the northeast corner of the garage and the other was excavated northwest of the NPS trailers (Simon 1982b:11).

In accordance with the procedures of the Historic Grounds Survey, the units in the Utility Survey were dug with shovel and trowel in natural soil horizons or cultural strata. Each layer was screened through 1/4-inch mesh, and all cultural material was saved and bagged according to horizon or stratum. All the units were backfilled, and plastic sheets were placed at the bottom of the test trenches. Measurements were recorded in metric units except for elevations, which were taken from established datum points using an English stadia rod and transit (Simon 1982b:12).

The artifacts from both Simon surveys were taken to PAL at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, for processing and cataloging according to the PAL catalog system. With the exception of coal and brick, which were weighed, the artifacts were counted and described by material and functional type. Ceramics, glass, and nails were also described by style (e.g., manufacturing technique and form) whenever possible. The ware type of ceramics was also recorded, as was the color of both ceramics and glass (Simon 1982a:14, 15, 1982b:12, 13).

FEATURES

More than 35 archeological features were found during both of Simon's 1981 surveys, including builders' trenches, fill layers, pit features, a postmold, a foundation, and stone footings (Appendix 2). The only features to be given feature numbers were some of those found around the north gate house.

Two of the objectives of the Historic Grounds Survey were the identification of structures and features on the property (especially those dating from the Van Buren period) and the determination of their relative sequence. Among those structures and features targeted were the carriage house, the farm office/smokehouse, the garden, the north and south gate houses, the front lawn, and the semicircular drive (Simon 1982a:65). The survey was not successful in locating all of these, however, as will be discussed below.

ARTIFACT ANALYSES

The artifact assemblages from both of Simon's surveys were analyzed. The most straightforward analysis consisted of calculating percentages based on the frequencies of various artifacts by class. Simon noted that, overall, the assemblages were remarkably similar (1982b:17). The most frequently occurring type of artifact in both projects was coal, followed by building materials (1982a:66, 1982b:17). The ceramic data, however, revealed

differences between the two assemblages (Simon 1982b:17). The Historic Grounds Survey was dominated by nondiagnostic ceramics (over 49%), with early-period (median dates 1733–1840; Van Ness/early Van Buren) and late-period (median dates 1857–1930; post-Van Buren) wares bringing up the rear (approximately 22% and 27%, respectively). The ceramics from the Utility Survey, on the other hand, dated predominantly from the late period (over 69%), with early-period wares constituting about 24% of the collection. Only 10% of the ceramics were nondiagnostic.

Simon also conducted an intensive spatial analysis of the artifacts recovered during the Historic Grounds Survey using SYMAP software (1982a:66–98). She generated contour maps based on artifact density (artifacts per cubic meter) for several functional groups of materials. These were building materials, window glass (which was also included in the building materials category), containers, early- and late-period ceramics, shell, bone, and coal.

The SYMAP contour map for all of the cultural material combined showed a distribution that correlated artifact densities with known structures (Simon 1982a:73–77, figure 28). Densities were highest in the area of the mansion and mansion compound, the farm office/smokehouse, the carriage house, and the north and south gate houses. The front lawn (facing the Old Post Road) had relatively low artifact densities, which Simon claimed “tends to support the notion that [it is] the public (or formal) side of buildings that is maintained by persons of upper socioeconomic classes as a show place for displaying their wealth” (1982a:76).

The distribution of each of the functional classes of artifacts displayed some variation in this general pattern of clustering around known structures. The building materials (including window glass) and the window glass (alone) almost mirrored the distribution of all artifacts combined (Simon 1982a:77, figures 29, 30). The only notable difference was that two high spots along the western property boundary were highlighted. These might represent remains of the west garden house and the second, unidentified building pictured along the U-shaped drive in the ca. 1841 sketch map (Figure 5) (Simon 1982a:77). There was also an unexpected concentration of building material and window glass in the front lawn, directly in front of the mansion. This could indicate the one-time presence of a path, or, since no other class of artifacts was clustered there, may simply be a fill deposit (Simon 1982a:80).

Containers (e.g., bottles, jars, cans, flowerpots, and other vessels) were considered primary components of household trash, and therefore useful indicators of disposal areas (Simon 1982a:80, figure 31). Not surprisingly, the highest densities of containers clustered around structures such as the mansion and the gate houses, which were once residential. Smaller amounts of this kind of material were found in the vicinity of the farm office/smokehouse or the carriage house, which were presumably not used as domiciles. Perhaps the most interesting observation were clusters to the north of the mansion along the

fence line (see Figure 2). These probably reflect the presence of historical dumps. Another high density locus was on the front lawn by the Old Post Road where a deposit of flowerpot fragments was found. Simon suggested that this was the site of an ornamental planting container (1982a:80).

The ceramics were analyzed in two separate groups: early period (pre-1860; Van Ness/Van Buren) and late period (post-Van Buren). The early-period ceramics clustered in the immediate vicinity of the mansion (primarily to its south); in the area of the mansion compound, the carriage house, and the north gate house; and moderately in the area of the farm office/smokehouse (Simon 1982a:85, figure 32). The densities to the south of the mansion were particularly interesting as they could reflect the presence of one of Van Buren's stable wings. The high densities of early-period ceramics west of the mansion seemed to almost follow the curve of the U-shaped drive depicted in the ca. 1841 sketch map of Lindenwald (Figure 5), which, if true, would support a Van Ness date for the drive (Simon 1982a:90). The late-period ceramics showed a very different distributional pattern (Simon 1982a:85-90, figure 33). High density areas included the south gate house (where no early-period wares clustered) and the northern fence line. Simon suggested that the south gate house may not have been used as a residence until later in the 19th century, and that the northern fence line was established after Van Buren's tenure of the property (1982a:90).

The distributions of bone and shell were similar (Simon 1982a:90-93; figures 34, 35). High densities of these materials were found in the area of the mansion, the mansion compound, the north and south gate houses, and the carriage house. In addition, both shell and bone were found along the northern edge of the garden area as depicted in the ca. 1841 sketch map of Lindenwald (Figure 5). Simon suggested that this might indicate a concentrated area of fertilization (1982a:93).

Coal was scattered over most of the property (Simon 1982a:93-98, figure 35). Simon pointed out that the distribution was difficult to interpret because the presence of coal could be indicative of several things including fuel storage, fuel use, and fuel disposal. Even so, the highest densities seemed to cluster around the mansion compound, the north gate house, and the carriage house.

Electrical Line Easement (Accession #337)

The purpose of Gallagher's 1984 Electrical Line Easement survey was to assess the effect of the proposed burial of an electrical line on archeological resources (Gallagher 1984:10). The project line ran north from the north side of Lindenwald and then turned east to the Old Post Road.

Prior to excavation, a walkover of the easement was conducted, "and its location studied in reference to the results of previous investigations" (Gallagher 1984:6). This helped to determine the potential effect of the proposed project on known, as well as possible, archeologically sensitive areas (Gallagher 1984:10).

The testing units used for the survey consisted of STPs and test trenches. The STPs were excavated along two systematically placed transects. The first transect ran along the easement from the eastern edge of the semicircular drive to the shoulder of the Old Post Road (Figure 12). Twelve 50 cm × 50 cm test units were excavated along this transect at a regular interval of 9 m. The second transect followed the easement from its starting point on the north wall of Lindenwald to the proposed site of the generator pad, then turned east to the western shoulder of the semicircular drive. Six 50 cm × 50 cm STPs were excavated along this transect. The field conditions dictated that the intervals between these STPs range from 3 m to 15 m (Gallagher 1984:6, 8).

The STPs along these transects were hand excavated and the soil was screened through 1/4-inch mesh. Profiles were recorded for each unit, and the Munsell soil color chart was used to describe soil colors. All of the cultural material from these excavations was saved and “bagged separately by strata and 10 cm level below present surface.” All of the units were backfilled (Gallagher 1984:8).

Two test trenches were excavated across the entire width of the circular (called “northern” by Gallagher) and semicircular drives where the easement crossed them (Figure 12). The first trench, TT1, which ran across the semicircular drive, was 1.5 m wide and 3.5 m long. The second trench, TT2, which ran across the circular drive, was 1.5 m long and 5 m wide (Gallagher 1984:19).

Along the perimeter of the circular drive, 6 additional STPs were excavated to investigate a cobble feature that had been discovered during previous grading operations at the park. These STPs, which measured 35 cm × 35 cm, were excavated to determine the extent of the feature (Gallagher 1984:8–9). Gallagher does not indicate the location of these STPs on her site map, so they could not be plotted on the composite site map for this report.

Gallagher uncovered at least 11 features in her Electrical Line Easement survey (1984:10–33). These included fill layers and layers of gravel that, in certain sections of the survey, constituted the late Van Ness/early Van Buren northern drive (Appendix 2) (Gallagher 1984:19). Also located were gravel layers from the semicircular drive and fill layers attributed to grading episodes or the installation of an underground storage tank located directly to the north of STP 2 (Figure 12) (Gallagher 1984:25, 30). Numbers were not assigned to any of the features uncovered during Gallagher’s survey.

Gallagher noted that her artifact assemblage was similar to those of previous excavators’ collections in which building materials predominated (1984:32). She also divided her ceramics into “early” and “late” (using Simon’s definitions [1982a:table 2]) and noted that the overwhelming majority (66.7%) were early (1984:35). No other formal artifact analyses were undertaken.

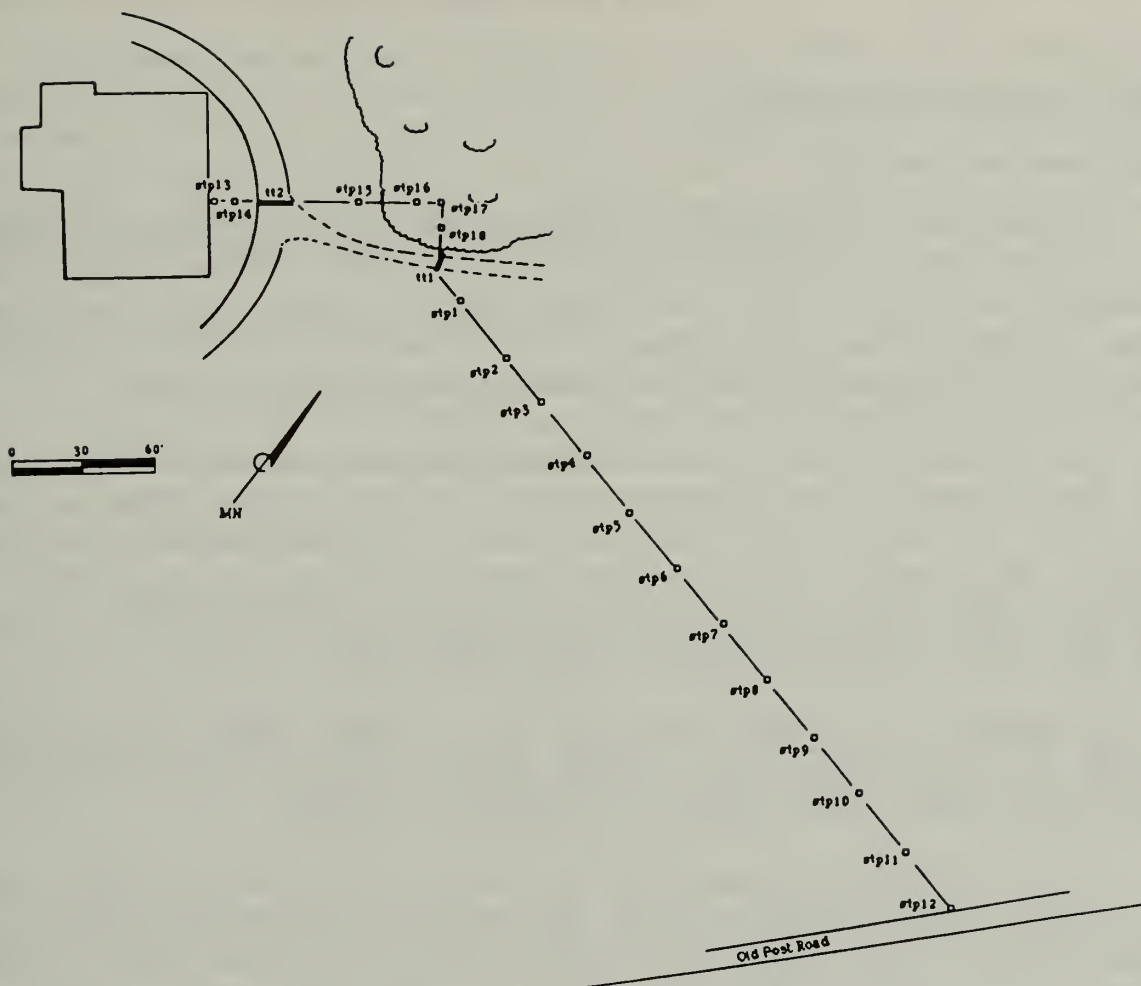


Figure 12. Site map of Gallagher's 1984 Electrical Line Easement survey showing locations of shovel test pits (Gallagher 1984:figure 3).

Collections (Accessions #267, #315, #317, #472)

These accessions did not result from systematic archeological excavations. The materials in these accessions were collected by NPS or Van Buren NHS personnel on the grounds or in the house.

ACMP Methodology

Prior Condition of the Collections

HSR Survey (Accession #223)

This collection was contained in 38 cardboard boxes that were stored at Springfield Armory NHS until it was collected in June 1988 by the ACMP staff and brought to the Archeology Branch for processing. All artifacts, with the exception of bone, were inventoried on Denver Service Center artifact forms. The bone had been sent out for analysis (Fiero 1983:25), the results of which can be found in the HSR (Fiero 1983:221).

The artifacts were stored in boxes inside sealed plastic bags according to material type. The physical condition of the collection was stable. The non-perishable artifacts had been washed and the perishable artifacts had been brushed (Fiero 1983:20). The provenience of each bag was written on masking tape labels attached to the bag. The bags were not in provenience order within the boxes, so the ACMP staff organized the bags by provenience according to the original Denver Service Center provenience cards.

In addition to the artifacts, there were 352 soil samples. These were sealed with masking tape in plastic bags with a masking tape label indicating the provenience. The ACMP staff organized the soil samples by provenience for cataloging.

The documentation for Accession #223 was stored at Van Buren NHS (Towle 1985) and brought to the Archeology Branch in June 1988. This consisted of field notebooks, artifact inventory forms, black and white photographs, black and white and color slides, contact sheets, negatives, maps, reports, laboratory analysis records, drawings, maps, and graphs. Most of the documentation was contained in either folders or 3-ring notebooks.

Historic Grounds Survey and Utility Survey (Accession #155)

This collection, also stored at Springfield Armory NHS, was contained in 23 small, gray acid-free Hollinger boxes. The condition of the collection was stable. The artifacts had been washed, cataloged, and stored in sealed plastic bags (Simon 1982a:14, 1982b:12). The plastic bags were in provenience order inside the Hollinger boxes and each bag had the provenience written on it with a black marker.

The documentation for Accession #155 was brought to the Archeology Branch from Van Buren NHS in June 1988. This consisted of field notebooks, catalog sheets, artifact inventories, artifact summaries, laboratory analysis records, computer printouts, black and white photographs, color slides, negatives, contact sheets, reports, and maps.

Electrical Line Easement (Accession #337)

This collection was contained in 1 cardboard box, which had been stored at Van Buren NHS and was brought to the Archeology Branch in June 1988. The artifacts were in sealed plastic bags, which were organized by provenience. The proveniences were written on paper tags that were placed inside the bags. The collection had been inventoried on 1983 ACMP artifact catalog sheets (Gallagher 1984:9). Documentation for this collection included field notebooks, ACMP artifact catalog sheets, photocopies, and blueprints.

Collections (Accessions #267, #315, #317, #472)

The artifacts in these collections were sent to the Archeology Branch from Van Buren NHS in cardboard boxes. These artifacts were inside either paper or plastic bags, had not been washed, and had no documentation.

The ACMP Provenience System

The ACMP provenience coding system for the Van Buren NHS collections followed the original proveniences of the surveys, which came from the original provenience and inventory sheets of each collection. Occasionally the proveniences were supplemented with information from the field bags if it provided more detail. Since the Automated National Catalog System (ANCS) computer program data field for provenience information is only 45 characters in length, there were several long proveniences that required abbreviation. Abbreviations are those that were used in the original proveniences (i.e., R for room, T for trench). The proveniences for two of the small collections (Accessions #315 and #317) had to be slightly reworded to fit in the data field, and these changes are noted in Table 3. A complete listing of the Van Buren NHS proveniences is available from the Park Curator.

HSR Survey (Accession #223)

The excavation units for this accession were labeled by area as north (N), east (E), south (S), west (W), or basement room (R) according to their position around or in the house, with north referring to site north (Figure 8). The units within each area were numbered sequentially, the levels were given a letter designation, and the structural features, if any, were given a numeric designation (Fiero 1983:20). For example, the provenience "N.1.A" translates as "area north, unit 1, level A." Along with this provenience system there were other proveniences, such as the "sewerline," "telephone trench," and "southwest corner of house," where the description of the provenience sufficed.

Historic Grounds Survey and Utility Survey (Accession #155)

The test units for this accession were shovel test pits, trenches, and auger cores. The shovel test pits were abbreviated as "SP" followed by the transect number—either the letters A–I (west of the baseline) or Y and Z (east of the baseline) (Simon 1982a:7). The test trenches were abbreviated T for trench, followed by the number of the trench and a letter

Table 3. Original and ACMP Proveniences for Accessions #315 and #317

<i>Original Provenience</i>	<i>ACMP Provenience</i>
<i>Accession #315</i>	
—	WEST SIDE OF HOUSE
IN KITCHEN WINDOW WELL, WEST EXTERIOR	WEST EXTERIOR KITCHEN WINDOW WELL
IN KITCHEN UNDER SLEEPER, NORTH SLEEPER	NORTH WALL KITCHEN UNDER SLEEPER
WINDOW WELL OF ROOM 112, BASEMENT WINDOW TO KITCHEN + LAUNDRY ROOM REAR OF HOUSE NEAR MIDDEN	ROOM 112 WINDOW WELL, BASEMENT
<i>Accession #317</i>	
MOST LIKELY IN REAR OF MANSION NEAR KITCHEN MIDDEN	UNPROVENIENCED, BEHIND HOUSE/KITCHEN MIDDEN?

denoting the section if the trench was more than 1 m in length (Simon 1982a:7–8). Within the shovel test pits and the trenches, the soil horizon was identified with a letter—A (topsoil, loam, or plowzone), B (subsoil), C (glacial deposits), or S (cultural strata)—followed by a number denoting major subdivisions (Simon 1982a:12–13). The auger transects were abbreviated as AT followed by a sequential number (Simon 1982a:8).

The proveniences were recorded this way on the Simon catalog sheets and the field bags, except that the shovel test pits were designated “STP.” But since the HGR and the computer printouts generated by Simon gave the abbreviation as “SP,” the ACMP used this designation. The sheets and the bags also recorded the level depths in centimeters. The ACMP added this additional information to the end of each provenience. For example, the provenience “SP1A A1 5–10 CM” translates as “shovel test pit, transect 1, east side of baseline, level A, subdivision 1, depth 5–10 cm.”

The provenience codes for the Utility Survey portion of Accession #155 were organized in the same manner as the Historic Grounds Survey with the exception of the shovel test pits. The shovel test pits were abbreviated as “SPE,” with the letter E denoting the electrical line easement (Simon 1982b:8).

Electrical Line Easement (Accession #337)

The proveniences for this collection were taken directly from the 1983 ACMP artifact catalog sheets. These proveniences consisted of the STP sequential unit number; the stratum letter (A–D); and the level number, which was a 10-cm level within the stratum. The same method was used for the test trench proveniences.

Collections (Accessions #267, #315, #317, #472)

The remaining accessions, with the exception of Accession #472, were surface collections and were given approximate proveniences. The Accession #472 collection was found by a construction crew in window well #11 inside Lindenwald, and was provenienced accordingly.

ACMP Collections Processing and Storage

The Van Buren NHS collections were cataloged separately by accession number. The collections were put into provenience order by the ACMP staff according to the individual survey provenience system. The cataloging began by sorting the artifacts from each provenience by material type. The materials were then compared to the original inventory sheets to check for discrepancies. The original artifact count was totaled for each individual provenience. This total count along with any additional and/or missing artifacts was noted at the top of the original inventory sheets in colored pencil signifying ACMP staff documentation.

The material categories from each provenience were broken into catalog lots according to the ACMP flow chart (Appendix 3), which is organized by the ACMP artifact classes (Appendices 4 and 5). A Van Buren NHS catalog number was assigned to each lot. The

MUSEUM CATALOG RECORD - CR	CLASSIFICATION		OBJECT LOCATION		CONTROLLED PROPERTY	
			OBJECT STATUS AND YEAR		PARK ACRONYM	CATALOG NUMBER
						NUMBER
			ACQUISITION TYPE		ACQUISITION DATE	ACCESSION NUMBER
	OBJECT		ITEM COUNT	LOT QUANTIFICATION		STORAGE UNIT
	DESCRIPTION					
	SITE OF ORIGINAL COLLECTION/PROVENIENCE			SITE OF ORIGIN		
	CULTURAL IDENTITY			OBJECT DATE	HISTORIC/CULTURAL PERIOD	
	DIMENSIONS/WEIGHT			PHOTO NUMBER	OTHER NUMBERS	
MEDIUM/MATERIALS			CONDITION	MAINTENANCE CYCLE		
IDENTIFIED BY AND DATE			EMINENT FIGURE ASSOCIATION		ARTIST/MAKER	
CATALOGUER AND DATE			VALUE AT ACQUISITION BASIS		CURRENT VALUE, DATE BASIS	
RESTRICTION		REPRODUCTION	PUBLICATION CITATION	PRESERVATION TREATMENT	CATALOG FOLDER	SIGNIFICANCE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR		MUSEUM CATALOG RECORD - CULTURAL RESOURCES				NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
						Form 10-254 Rev. 7/84

Figure 13. NPS catalog card, Form 10-254 (Rev. 7/84), prepared for each lot in the Van Buren NHS archeological collections.

Table 4. Number of Boxes for Each Accession Number

<i>Accession Number</i>	<i>Inorganic</i>	<i>Organic</i>
223	42 large†	5 large
155	15 large, 1 small‡	1 large
337	1 large	1 small
315, 267*	1 small	—
267, 317*	—	1 small
427	1 small	1 small
* boxed together † large = 15.5 in. long × 13 in. wide × 10 in. high ‡ small = 12 in. long × 6 in. wide × 9 in. high or 12 in. long × 7.5 in. wide × 5 in. high		

range of catalog numbers for each provenience was also recorded on the top of the original inventory sheet. The artifacts were put into transparent, resealable polyethylene bags with an acid-free tag denoting the site name, accession number, provenience, and catalog number. The artifacts within each provenience were cataloged, then bagged hierarchically in 4-, 6-, 8-, and 12-in. square bags according to the ACMP flow chart (Appendix 3) (MacMahon 1988:13).

The bagged proveniences were placed in acid-free Hollinger boxes in catalog number and provenience order within each accession number. At times during cataloging it was necessary to insert catalog numbers out of sequence, but the provenience order was maintained. The organic materials were boxed separately to allow for separate climate-controlled storage. Computer generated labels were printed for each box. The box labels listed the park acronym (MAVA), the accession number of the collection, the box number, the site name, inclusive catalog numbers, and either “inorganic” or “organic” according to the material contents. The box numbers are listed in the object location field on the NPS catalog cards (Figure 13) produced for each catalog number (MacMahon 1988:13).

The Van Buren NHS collections, stored in 70 acid-free Hollinger boxes (Table 4), were returned by the ACMP staff to Springfield Armory NHS on December 12, 1989. The collections will be kept at Springfield Armory NHS until such time as the new visitor facility at Van Buren NHS is completed. The catalog cards were printed and were also taken to Springfield Armory NHS by the ACMP staff. These were subsequently taken to Van Buren NHS by Park Curator Carol Kohan.

The ACMP Classification System

The ACMP classification system was designed to meet multiple project goals. These goals included the cataloging of the collections by established NPS classification standards, but went beyond this to accommodate additional curatorial and research needs.

Any classification system is arbitrary in that it reflects the goals of the project at hand. Typically, a classification system will vary depending upon whether it is designed for collections management or for research purposes, and it will vary further according to a specific project's research goals (Chenhall 1975:13-16; Jones and Sullivan 1985:3; Hill and Evans 1972:245, 252). No single system is more correct than any other, and all, including that used by the ACMP, have their shortcomings. It was not possible to design a classification system that would meet all possible research or management needs. In addition, certain procedures will become obsolete through time as new standards evolve and as further research expands our knowledge of material culture. Nonetheless, the ACMP data base for Van Buren NHS should serve as a useful tool for collections management, and as a solid starting point for more extensive research projects.

The classification system used by the ACMP is both morphological and functional. The system used for the Van Buren NHS collections is the same as that used by the ACMP for the Saugus Iron Works NHS archeological collection. Some minor category additions were made, and these are discussed in Appendix 4. The original system was developed by Synenki and Charles for the ACMPs of the Salem Maritime NHS (1983a), Morristown NHS (1983b), and Great Island Tavern Site (1984) archeological collections. The ACMP system was reorganized and structured somewhat differently to meet requirements of the NPS *Museum Handbook* for cataloging archeological collections (NPS 1984; MacMahon 1988:14, 15). Using ACMP artifact definitions (Appendices 4 and 5), the cataloging follows a standard flow chart (Appendix 3) that determines the ordered classification of the artifacts. The standardized format of the flow chart, the NPS catalog cards, and the ANCS computerized data base provides consistency of artifact terminology and easy computer access of the artifact data for park staff and researchers (MacMahon 1988:17).

The ACMP cataloging system first divides the artifacts within each provenience into material type and then into certain morphological and functional categories. The ACMP used this system to catalog all of the Van Buren NHS archeological collections, which sometimes resulted in changing the original excavator's inventory categories of certain artifacts. Other changes to the original catalogs resulted from the fact that in the ACMP system some items (e.g., brick and mortar/plaster) are weighed rather than counted.

The Automated National Catalog System and the Van Buren NHS Data Base

The Automated National Catalog System (ANCS) is a computerized cataloging program developed in 1987 by the NPS Curatorial Services Division in Washington, D.C. (NPS 1987:v). It is used in conjunction with the *Museum Handbook* (NPS 1984) for the

cataloging of all NPS collections. ANCS is a menu-driven system that was written using dBase III Plus software (NPS 1987:v). The ACMP uses Version 3.3 of ANCS, which is compiled in Clipper. ANCS creates data base files that can be manipulated in dBase III Plus for purposes of additional analysis (MacMahon 1988:18) and generates printed NPS catalog cards (form 10-254, Rev. 7/84; Figure 13). In 1989 a dBase III Plus program called the Park Service Spreadsheet Translation System (PSST) was developed by Susan R. Borghaus under contract to the ACMP. PSST allows for further manipulation of the ANCS data base by converting the dBase III Plus files into a spreadsheet format to be used in Lotus 1-2-3. A complete set of Lotus artifact inventories in the spreadsheet format are stored by the Park Curator.

All the materials from the Van Buren NHS surveys were cataloged under the ANCS classification Archeology, except for the collections documentation, which was classified under History (catalog numbers MAVA # 7313-7314, 9377-9387, 9389). Using the ANCS program, a total of 7,180 catalog cards were generated for the Van Buren NHS collections. The catalog numbers assigned for each accession number are listed in Table 5. The catalog numbers missing from the sequence (MAVA # 4300-4500) were needed by the Park during the time of the ACMP processing for use on other collections.

The Van Buren NHS data base, MAVAFULL.DBF, was stored in the ANCS format and on floppy disks using an archive back-up program. This program "crunches" the data, reducing it up to 96%, by eliminating any unused bytes. This data base was stored on a high density disk (1.2 MB) and returned to the Park along with instructions on how to unarchive the file so that it can be used in both ANCS and dBase III Plus. Additional information about the actual contents of the data base can be found in the "Collections Summary" section of this report.

Collections Documentation Summary

The field notes, maps, and associated documentation are an integral part of any archeological collection. The ACMP attempts to locate and gather any and all documentation associated with an artifact collection that is to be cataloged. These records are vital to insure proper provenience information and, if the collection was inventoried by the original excavators, an accurate artifact inventory. These data records are also important for future researchers who would use the collection for further interpretive analysis. This documentation is cataloged and properly stored with the collection.

Van Buren NHS Accessions #155, #223, and #337 all had associated documentation. Within each accession number, the documentation was divided into the following categories by the ACMP: field notes, field maps, field photographs, laboratory analysis records, original report figures, administrative records, research records, and report notes and drafts (Appendix 6). These categories allow for separate storage of sensitive materials such as photographic negatives and prints, of which there are a large quantity in the Van Buren

Table 5. Catalog Numbers by Accession Number

<i>Accession</i>	<i>Catalog Number</i>	<i>Accession</i>	<i>Catalog Number</i>
#155	MAVA # 2000-3373	#267	MAVA # 4241-4249
	MAVA # 3375-4100	#315	MAVA # 4251-4254
	MAVA # 9377-9382		
#223	MAVA # 4255-4299	#317	MAVA # 4250
	MAVA # 4501-7848		
	MAVA # 7850-8218	#337	MAVA # 4101-4240
	MAVA # 8220-8838		MAVA # 9383-9386
	MAVA # 8840-8913		
	MAVA # 8917	#472	MAVA # 9335-9375
	MAVA # 8919-9334		
	MAVA # 9376		
	MAVA # 9387		
	MAVA # 9389		

NHS archeological collections. The oversized maps contained in the collection also require separate storage.

The Van Buren NHS archeological documentation was processed, cataloged, and stored in archival quality containers by the ACMP staff. The records were cataloged under the History classification as an Archival/Manuscript Collection (NPS 1984:D-18-20). A breakdown of the Van Buren NHS documentation by accession number and catalog number can be found in Appendix 7.

ACMP Map Construction

The focus of this section is the construction of the composite site map for all of the Van Buren NHS excavations (Figure 7). All of the other figures and maps in this report were either reproduced from the original reports or were generated from a computer mapping program, and therefore require no explanation.

The intent of the composite site map was to present an overview of past archeological work on the Park grounds, which consisted of five separate archeological excavations. The information was taken from the excavation unit site maps of the five excavations, which proved to be no simple task. At hand were five very different maps, most of which had no datum, and some of which were only schematic (one did not even supply a scale). They all represented the base material (i.e., grounds, structures, the mansion, roads, etc.) in conflicting locations and proportions. Few of the original maps were available, forcing us to rely heavily on the final-presentation copies of the maps. After lengthy study of the maps, it was decided to use the mansion as the base measurement for the overlay. It was the one element that seemed subject to the least degree of variation among the five maps. Each map was transposed onto the site map based on proportionate angles and line measures. Several of the maps posed difficulties, which are described below.

The Mahlstedt map was the most challenging map to transpose because it was a schematic map (Figure 9). Little if any original documentation was found to verify the map information. The schematic map provided no scale or datum, so the excavation units had to be placed on the base map through measured proportions to the mansion. One problem with this was that the proportionate distances of the mansion to the garage were inconsistent with the true distances, making inaccuracies inevitable in the transcription of the map. The Mahlstedt excavation units were therefore placed by compromising the measured distances with the angle of the excavation unit layout, rendering the location on the site plan approximate.

Simon's Historic Grounds Survey map also did not indicate a datum (Figure 10), and so angles and proportionate measurements from the mansion were used to place the units on the site plan. One problem that arose from transposing the Historic Grounds Survey excavation units map to the base map was that one transect of units aligned outside of the Park boundary line. The southern boundary line of the Van Buren NHS Existing Conditions map (on file at the NARO Office of Planning and Resources Preservation in Boston), which was used as the base map for the composite site map, was minimally adjusted to accommodate the transect. Also, Simon's test trenches and auger transects were not differentiated on the composite site map, and interested readers should refer to her original site map (reproduced here as Figure 10) to distinguish between the two.

Both the Simon Utility Survey (Figure 11) and the Gallagher Electrical Line Easement survey (Figure 12) were fairly simple to transcribe onto the site map. There was one matter between the two, however, that was somewhat confusing. Both lines of test units seemed to project from the mansion at close to the same place, but how close the lines actually were to one another is unclear.

Finally, Fiero's HSR Survey (Figure 8) was transferred to the composite site map with by far the most accuracy. Both the basement rooms and the outside units are located on the composite map. Since Fiero designated points on the mansion as datum points, these units are fairly accurate as shown on the composite site map.

The composite site map for the Van Buren NHS excavations is not perfect. Regrettably, the pulling together of this map revealed many discrepancies between the five maps from which the information was taken. It must be clearly noted that both the locations of the units on the map and the scale are approximate. At the same time, it should not be construed that the locations are arbitrary.

Collections Summary

The Van Buren NHS archeological and associated archival collections comprise seven separate accessions. To maintain their integrity, the cataloging was done by accession number, but the merged data base allows for comparison and analysis of the collection as a whole. Table 6 is a breakdown of the total number of artifacts and weighed material cataloged in each accession number. Since artifacts are *either* counted or weighed (never both), the “count” and “weight” columns in Table 6 do not reflect the same artifacts. A further summary of the materials in each accession is presented in this section. A full inventory of all materials in each Van Buren NHS archeological collection can be found in Appendix 8, and a complete list of artifacts by provenience is available at the Park.

As part of the cataloging of the Van Buren NHS archeological collections, the ACMP compared the number of artifacts at the time of processing with the excavators’ original inventories in an effort to determine the number of missing or extra artifacts. Since the materials from the Van Buren NHS Accessions #223, #155, and #337 were originally inventoried by provenience, the ACMP was able to create a separate computer data base to record the missing and extra artifacts, by provenience, for these accessions. Missing and extra artifact information is included for all these accessions in the following collections summaries.

HSR Survey (Accession #223)

Accession #223, excavated by Kathleen Fiero, is the largest of the Van Buren NHS collections. The ACMP inventoried a total of 20,548 artifacts and 177.30 kg of weighed material.

A large part of the weighed material is soil samples, which were taken from virtually every provenience. These samples were not recorded on the original artifact inventory sheets and were not given artifact numbers. The soil samples were the last materials to be processed by the ACMP for Accession #223. The samples were ordered by provenience, and each was weighed and was given a Van Buren NHS catalog number.

Of the 20,548 artifacts in the Fiero collection, 20,533 (or 99.9%) are historical artifacts. Over half (55.3%) of these are architectural materials, and another 12.6% are ceramics and glass. Of the weighed categories, structural material (e.g., brick and mortar/plaster) constitutes 12.2% of the 177.30-kg total (Table 7), and the soil samples account for another 81.0%.

The large amounts of architectural and structural materials in this collection are easily accounted for by the location of the excavation units. These were either in the basement or immediately around the foundation of the house, where much of the construction and renovation debris was likely to have fallen.

Table 6. Material Counts/Weights by Accession Number

<i>Accession</i>	<i>Total Counts</i>	<i>Total Weights*</i>
#223	20,548	177.30 kg
#155	5,278	30.31 kg
#337	137	2.57 kg
#267	29	0.00 kg
#315	3	0.05 kg
#317	8	0.00 kg
#472	243	0.08 kg
Total artifacts cataloged	26,246	210.31 kg
Total archival material cataloged	3,166	—
Total items cataloged	29,412	210.31 kg
* Weights were measured in grams but are presented here in kilograms rounded to the nearest hundredth.		

The prehistoric component constitutes 0.1% of the collection. This consists of 15 artifacts including a chert knife, a fragment of an indeterminate projectile point tip made from chert, and a complete chert projectile point that Fiero identified as either of the Brewerton corner notched or Vosburg type (the ACMP cataloged the point as the former; Figure 6). The remaining prehistoric artifacts are flakes.

Collection Documentation

The documentation for the Fiero excavation is very thorough and complete. Included in the collection are the original field notebooks, the original artifact inventories, photographs, slides, and various other statistical and analytical papers. A complete listing of the collection documentation can be found in Appendix 7.

Provenience Problems

Provenience problems encountered in Accession #223 are minimal. Provenience information was written by the original excavators on the artifact bags, the artifact inventory sheets, and the artifacts themselves. The artifacts were labeled (either directly or with a tag) with their provenience and an artifact number. This artifact number was sequential within each provenience. For example, there were many artifacts in the collection designated as number 1, but the preceding proveniences made each one unique (e.g., N.1.A.1, N.1.B.1).

Table 7. Percentages of Selected Artifact Categories from Accession #223

<i>Artifact Type</i>	<i>Count/Weight*</i>	<i>Percent†</i>
<i>Architectural Material:</i>		
Nails	5,813	28.3
Window Glass	5,126	24.9
Other Fastening Devices	94	0.5
Structural Material	324	1.6
Total	11,357	55.3
<i>Structural Material:</i>		
Brick	3.90 kg	2.2
Mortar/Plaster	17.86 kg	10.1
Total	21.76 kg	12.3
<i>Other Artifact Categories:</i>		
Miscellaneous Objects	2,861	13.9
Bone	1,872	9.1
Ceramics	1,478	7.2
Vessel Glass	1,117	5.4
Household and Personal Objects	1,029	5.0
Total	8,357	40.7
* Weights were measured in grams but are presented here in kilograms rounded to the nearest hundredth.		
† Percentages are based on the collection totals and are rounded to the nearest tenth: total count = 20,548; total weight = 177.30 kg.		

If an artifact had been separated from its bag, as some were, the provenience information on the artifact or tag was matched with the original artifact inventory sheet for that provenience.

Forty artifacts that had been separated from their bags were not labeled with provenience information. The ACMP could not, from the original artifact inventories, match them with their proper provenience as was done with the other separated artifacts. These are cataloged as unprovenienced.

The bone specimens were labeled in the same way, except that the number following the provenience was circled. The numbers for the bones were also sequential within provenience, but the same sequence of numbers that was used for the other artifacts was also used for the bone. For example, there might be artifacts within a provenience numbered 1-12, and in the same provenience there might also be bone numbered 1-12. The numbers on the bone, however, would be circled, thus distinguishing them from the other artifacts in the provenience. Since the bone specimens were not cataloged on the original provenience cards or the artifact forms, this did not create problems. A distribution of the faunal remains by provenience for this collection can be found in appendix III of Fiero's report (1983).

Missing and Extra Artifacts

Fiero's reported total of 16,542 artifacts is significantly lower than the 20,548 artifacts arrived at by the ACMP (Fiero 1983:25). The difference between these two totals is 4,006. During Fiero's project, 1,693 of these artifacts were originally cataloged as lots, each of which was given just one catalog number even though the actual number of items associated with that lot could have been well over 100. These artifacts were not recorded as additional artifacts by the ACMP, but they do account for a significant part of the differences in the inventories.

The total number of artifacts considered "extra" by the ACMP for this accession is 2,323, of which at least 1,868 are bone fragments. None of the bones was counted in Fiero's original provenience-by-provenience inventory, even though they were sent out for analysis and included in a separate inventory. They have, therefore, been recorded by the ACMP as extra artifacts. Minus this bone, the extra count for Accession #223 is 455 artifacts. Some of the extra artifacts are the direct result of counting errors in the original inventory; this is, however, not a common enough occurrence to account for all of the additional artifacts. The rest of the extra artifacts probably result from random breakage, possibly due to inadequate storage techniques or movement of the collection.

Of the 1,026 artifacts that the ACMP considers missing from this accession, most come from the nail and metal categories, which suffered losses due to heavy corrosion. The remainder of the missing artifacts are apparently the result of random loss since they are evenly distributed across the material categories and artifact classes.

Historic Grounds Survey and Utility Survey (Accession #155)

Both of the excavations that constitute Accession #155 were originally cataloged and provenienced in a manner similar to the ACMP system. The artifacts were divided into categories similar to those used by the ACMP, except that during original cataloging "functional category" and "style" were identified when possible. All of the artifacts except coal and brick were counted.

The ACMP inventoried 5,278 artifacts and 30.31 kg of weighed material in Accession #155. Historical materials account for 96.5% (5,091) of the Simon collection, while prehistoric materials constitute the remaining 3.5% (187).

As with the Fiero collection, architectural and structural materials account for the highest percentage of the historical materials. Architectural material constitutes 39.8% of the counted artifacts, and brick and mortar/plaster account for over half (58.1%) of the weighed material. Fuel and fire byproducts represent 26.4% of the weighed material, and ceramics and vessel glass combined constitute 20.8% of the counted artifacts (Table 8). Since one of the goals of Simon's excavation was to investigate the sequence of structures on the Van Buren NHS property (Simon 1982a:5), the high percentages of architectural and structural materials are to be expected.

Table 8. Percentages of Selected Artifact Categories from Accession #155

<i>Artifact Type</i>	<i>Count/Weight*</i>	<i>Percent†</i>
<i>Architectural Material:</i>		
Nails	1,181	22.4
Window Glass	749	14.2
Other Fastening Devices	23	2.9
Structural Material	149	0.4
Total	2,102	39.8
<i>Structural Material:</i>		
Brick	13.92 kg	45.9
Mortar/Plaster	3.71 kg	12.2
Total	17.63 kg	58.1
<i>Fuel and Fire Byproducts:</i>		
Coal	5.49 kg	18.1
Cinder/Clinkers	2.51 kg	8.3
Total	8.00 kg	26.4
<i>Other Artifact Categories:</i>		
Miscellaneous Objects	830	15.7
Bone	571	10.8
Ceramics	620	11.8
Vessel Glass	473	9.0
Household and Personal Objects	246	4.7
Total	2,740	52.0
* Weights were measured in grams but are presented here in kilograms rounded to the nearest hundredth.		
† Percentages are based on the collection totals and are rounded to the nearest tenth: total count = 5,278; total weight = 30.31 kg.		

The prehistoric component of the Simon collection consists of 187 artifacts. Four of these artifacts are bifacial tools—one of chert and three of argillite—and the rest are flakes.

Collection Documentation

The documentation for the Simon collection is also complete and very thorough. Included in the collection are original field notebooks, original artifact inventories, photographs, slides, blueprints, computer printouts, and copies of previous Van Buren NHS reports, which have proved to be invaluable. A complete listing of the collection documentation is located in Appendix 7.

Provenience Problems

As with the Fiero collection, provenience problems are minimal. Provenience information was taken from the original artifact inventory sheets, although the proveniences were also on the artifact bags. For each of Simon's surveys, the ACMP cataloged the test

trenches first, then the STPs and the auger tests, and finally any additional proveniences (several of which existed for both surveys in Accession #155).

The Historic Grounds Survey part of the accession includes four flotation proveniences that were cataloged after the test trenches, STPs, and auger tests. The information for these proveniences is taken from the bags in which they were contained. There is also a small surface collection that was cataloged after the material from the Utility Survey. All five of the surface collection proveniences were given "Surface Collection" as a prefix. Four out of the five also have a qualifying description that follows this prefix. Only one artifact—a white clay pipe fragment—was given the provenience "Unprovenienced" since its place of recovery cannot be determined.

Missing and Extra Artifacts

Simon's total artifact count of 8,971 differs significantly from the ACMP total of 5,278. Much of this discrepancy is accounted for by the fact that Simon counted all of the artifacts except for coal and brick, while the ACMP weighed other artifact categories as well. Tracking of artifacts was facilitated by the PAL catalog sheets used by Simon, and the ACMP was able to arrive at a total of 427 extra artifacts and 760 missing artifacts.

Of the 427 extra artifacts, most are in the nail and metal categories. Metal corrosion and subsequent breakage probably account for many of these extra artifacts. The next largest groups of extra artifacts, also the result of breakage, are within the window glass and bone categories. The rest of the additional artifacts can be accounted for by random breakage since they are distributed evenly across artifact categories.

Of the 760 missing artifacts, 129 come from the Historic Grounds Survey and 631 from the Utility Survey. Most of the artifacts missing from the Utility Survey can be accounted for by the fact that in provenience SPE 6, S1, 0–60 CM, 500 bottle glass sherds and 50 iron fragments were discarded in the field after having been recorded. These artifacts, although noted as being discarded, were included in Simon's artifact total for this accession and are therefore recorded as missing by the ACMP. This reduces the total number of artifacts missing from the Utility Survey to 81, and from the accession as a whole to 210. As was true for Fiero's HSR Survey, most of the missing artifacts fall into the nail and metal categories and are probably the result of complete metal corrosion.

Electrical Line Easement (Accession #337)

Accession #337, collected by Joan Gallagher, is the smallest systematic collection cataloged by the ACMP, containing only 137 artifacts and 2.57 kg of weighed materials. The entire Gallagher collection was cataloged as historical. As with the Fiero and Simon collections, the architectural categories constitute the highest percentage of material (62.8%). The weighed materials consist overwhelmingly of structural material (i.e., brick and mortar/plaster; 90.7%). Ceramics and vessel glass combined represent 24.1% of the collection (Table 9).

Table 9. Percentages of Selected Artifact Categories from Accession #337

<i>Artifact Type</i>	<i>Count/Weight*</i>	<i>Percent†</i>
<i>Architectural Material:</i>		
Nails	35	25.5
Window Glass	32	23.4
Structural Material	19	13.9
Total	86	62.8
<i>Structural Material:</i>		
Brick	2.07 kg	80.5
Mortar/Plaster	0.26 kg	10.1
Total	2.33 kg	90.7
<i>Other Artifact Categories:</i>		
Bone	11	8.0
Ceramics	21	15.3
Vessel Glass	12	8.8
Total	44	32.1
* Weights were measured in grams but are presented here in kilograms rounded to the nearest hundredth.		
† Percentages are based on the collection totals and are rounded to the nearest tenth: total count = 137; total weight = 2.57 kg.		

Collection Documentation

The documentation for the Gallagher collection is generally complete although there is not much of it since the excavation was not that extensive. The documentation includes original field notes, ACMP artifact inventory sheets, and other information. A complete listing of the documentation collection is detailed in Appendix 7.

Provenience Problems

There are no problems with the provenience information for this accession, which is taken from the artifact inventory sheets completed by Gallagher in 1983. The artifact bags also had proveniences written on them and, as with the other accessions, if more detailed information was given on the bag it was added to the ACMP provenience. There were no misplaced artifacts for this collection, so no artifacts are cataloged as unprovenienced.

Missing and Extra Artifacts

There are very few discrepancies between the original artifact inventory and the ACMP inventory. The total ACMP artifact count for Accession #337 is 137, with 8 extra artifacts and none missing. The extra artifacts consist of 5 nails, a piece of wood (cataloged as an unworked specimen), an indeterminate metal object, and a broken shotgun shell. Eight proveniences contain coal, none of which was counted during the original inventory. Since in the ACMP cataloging system coal is weighed, the coal from these eight proveniences is

not included in the additional artifact count. It is noted for these proveniences, however, in the missing and extra computer data base for this accession.

Campbell House Collection (Accession #472)

The ACMP cataloged 243 artifacts and .08 kg of weighed material for the Campbell House Collection, all of which was cataloged as historical. A complete artifact inventory is detailed in Appendix 8.

Architectural materials constitute 76.5% of the counted collection (window glass 43.2%, nails 32.9%, and other fasteners 0.4%). Fuel and fire byproducts account for 65.4% of the weighed materials, with shell constituting another 31.8%. The remainder of the collection includes historical-period ceramics (8.6% of the total) and vessel glass (3.7% of the total). Other categories include miscellaneous materials (5.4% of the collection) and tools and hardware (2.9% of the total).

The designated provenience for all of the artifacts in this collection was Window Well #11, so there are no provenience problems. There was no documentation associated with this collection, and since an original inventory was never done for this accession, the ACMP could not determine if there were any missing or extra artifacts.

Collections (Accessions #315, #317, #267)

The ACMP inventory of material for these three accessions includes 40 artifacts and .05 kg of weighed materials. The complete artifact inventory can be found in Appendix 8. There was no documentation associated with these accessions, and since an original inventory was never done for these accessions, the ACMP could not determine if there were any missing or extra artifacts.

ACMP Evaluation

The purpose of this report is to document the procedures followed during cataloging, rebagging, and reboxing of the archeological collections, as well as to summarize the archeological surveys undertaken at the site. Since the original archeological reports for the surveys at Van Buren NHS were thorough and well documented, the purpose of this report is simply to synthesize rather than reanalyze the data. The ACMP undertook two modes of synthesizing the plethora of information from archeological work at the Park. The first was simply to take the field results published in the reports and pull them together into one narrative, organized by site area. The second was to combine the artifacts from all excavations and conduct a distributional analysis.

Synthesis of Field Results

A large number of cultural features was excavated during the archeological projects at Van Buren NHS, indicating intensive use of the area adjacent to Lindenwald. This section provides a summary and synthesis of the archeological field results and excavators' interpretations of soil levels and features, and is organized by site area. Comprehensive interpretations in the original reports make the inclusion of detailed feature and level descriptions unnecessary and redundant. The features and levels discussed here are only those that tend to have interpretive or temporal significance. All of the features uncovered in each survey are listed in Appendix 2, which provides the provenience information, a brief description, the page numbers in the original report where that feature is described and analyzed in more detail than is presented here, and the feature's temporal assignment. A composite map of all the features uncovered at Van Buren NHS was originally planned, but the density of features would have rendered such a map unreadable.

It is clear that the documents alone are not sufficient to answer all relevant questions about the configuration of Van Buren NHS through time. Although most of the archeological projects were undertaken to ensure that no significant cultural resources were adversely affected by various NPS construction projects, some specific historical questions were addressed. The most pressing questions have been temporal and functional in nature. It is unclear what buildings and landscape features appeared when, and in some instances, what their original and later functions were. The following sections attempt to clarify the significant research questions for each site area, present the relevant archeological data, and evaluate the level of success in answering those questions.

Mansion

The development history of the mansion at Lindenwald is largely undocumented. It is certain that Peter Van Ness built the house sometime before his death in 1805 (he refers to "the new brick house in which I now live" in his will), but precisely when is unknown. The conjectured completion date of 1797 is based on the date on the front door knocker plate

(Stokinger 1981:43–48). The mansion was apparently left intact until Van Buren purchased the property in 1839. Surprisingly little is known about the renovations Van Buren effected. He apparently added north and south wings (Figure 4) onto the back of the house, but these were leveled during renovations by architect Richard Upjohn in 1849–1850. Upjohn's renovations are also poorly recorded, but their result is fairly evident in subsequent drawings and photographs. He transformed the original building into a Gothic style mansion by adding a tower at the west end, altering the roof line, and adding a separate living space at the rear (compare Figures 3 and 4 and see Figure 8).

Archeological investigations of the mansion and the area surrounding its foundations were able to provide a fuller picture of the mansion's structural history. Fiero's 1978 HSR Survey focused exclusively on the mansion itself—the basement rooms and the exterior perimeter of the structure (Fiero 1983). Simon excavated in the area outside the mansion in both of her 1981 surveys (Simon 1982a, 1982b), as did Gallagher in her 1984 Electrical Line Easement (Gallagher 1984).

REMODELING EPISODES

Fiero was able to demonstrate archeologically which part of the mansion was added during the Upjohn renovations of 1849–1850, therefore corroborating the documentary and architectural evidence that rooms 1–5 constituted the original Van Ness structure (Figure 8). The builders' trenches for both the Van Ness mansion (Feature 1b) and the Upjohn addition (Feature 2b) were identified, as were the walls and foundations of both structures (Features 1a and 1b). Fiero determined that, in unit S.1, the Upjohn builders' trench cut through the Van Ness trench, and the Upjohn foundation and wall butted up against Van Ness's (1983:174). Diagnostic artifacts in the Upjohn builders' trench were consistent with a construction date of 1849–1850, with the exception of a single fragment of a post-1858 Mason jar that Fiero dismisses as out of context (1983:89). The Van Ness builders' trench could not be dated with as much confidence owing to the lengthy manufacture period of all artifacts found within it. Even so, all of the artifacts *could* have been manufactured before 1797, the suggested date for the construction of the house.

The wing structures that Van Buren apparently built when he purchased Lindenwald could not be identified archeologically. No evidence of either wing could be detected in the basement rooms, and no subsurface remains of the south wing were found outside the mansion. Fiero did uncover an unidentified north–south trench on the north side of the mansion in unit N.1 (Feature 3). By stratigraphic association, Fiero determined that this trench was dug after the Van Ness builders' trench, and its fill contained artifacts dating from after 1830. Since there were no structures in this location after 1849, Fiero dated the excavation of the trench to sometime between 1797 and 1849, with it being filled in after 1830 (1983:89, 94, 174). The only structural evidence in this trench was a row of large stones at the bottom, and Fiero suggested that this might be the remains of Van Buren's north wing (1983:94). Unfortunately, its construction date could not be pinned down. Simon's trench 19 (Figure 11) uncovered no evidence of the northern wing.

HISTORICAL GRADES

Several historical ground surfaces were identified by Fiero in the excavations around the mansion (1983:176). She identified a dark loam into which the Van Ness builders' trench was cut and where the dressed part of the original foundation stopped. This must have been the grade level when Van Ness built his mansion. Several inches of fill, constituting the grade from 1797 to 1849, lay on top of this loam, capped by a lens of brick and mortar rubble that dated from the Upjohn renovation of 1849. The Upjohn builders' trench was first observed approximately 13 inches below the ground surface at the time Fiero conducted her excavations (1983:176). On top of the Upjohn building debris were several inches of fill that constituted the historic grade from 1850 to the mid 20th century. Finally, the entire stratigraphic sequence was capped by a layer of sod put down by the NPS.

Simon (1982b:22-26) also identified several landscaping levels in her trenches on the north side of the mansion (Figure 11). Strata 1, 2, and 3 in Trench 16 (T16) represent, respectively, fills from the Upjohn renovations, the early Van Buren modifications, and the original construction of the mansion. Further to the east, in STP 14, Gallagher uncovered a remarkably similar series of undisturbed fills (in Gallagher's report, Simon's trench is incorrectly typed as "S16" [1984:17]). Recent grading operations had apparently removed Stratum 1 (fill from the Upjohn renovations) since the ground surface corresponded to Simon's Stratum 2 (early Van Buren modifications) (Gallagher 1984:17).

The stratigraphy of Simon's T15 up against the mansion was complicated by builders' trenches and various modifications of the basement window. Even so, a buried A horizon was found that represents the original grade at the time Lindenwald was built (Simon 1982a:22). Gallagher, excavating just east of Simon's T15 (Figure 12), however, found the area adjacent to the mansion completely disturbed. Her STP 13 uncovered a deep layer of fill containing recent artifacts (Gallagher 1984:12).

FRONT PORCHES

Fiero was able to document the sequence of front porches from the original Van Ness stoop to Ken Campbell's concrete veranda stretching across the entire width of the mansion (1983:181). The Campbell porch was dismantled just prior to Fiero's excavations, so structural remains (Features 5a and 5b) were readily evident. Both footings (Feature 6a) and builders' trenches (Feature 6b) were found for the 1849-1850 Upjohn front porch. The footings were made of stone, concrete, and cobbles, and projected from the house directly in front of basement windows 003 and 004 (Figure 8). The front of the footings were apparently destroyed by the construction of the Campbell porch, and therefore the original depth of the porch remains unknown. Artifacts in the upper levels of the builders' trench suggested that the porch was repaired after 1890 (Fiero 1983:100). Evidence for the Van Ness stoop comprised two rows of bricks on either side of the front door, inside the footings for the Upjohn porch (Fiero 1983:100). No builders' trench was associated with these bricks, and they could only be dated stratigraphically. Since they lay directly on a former ground

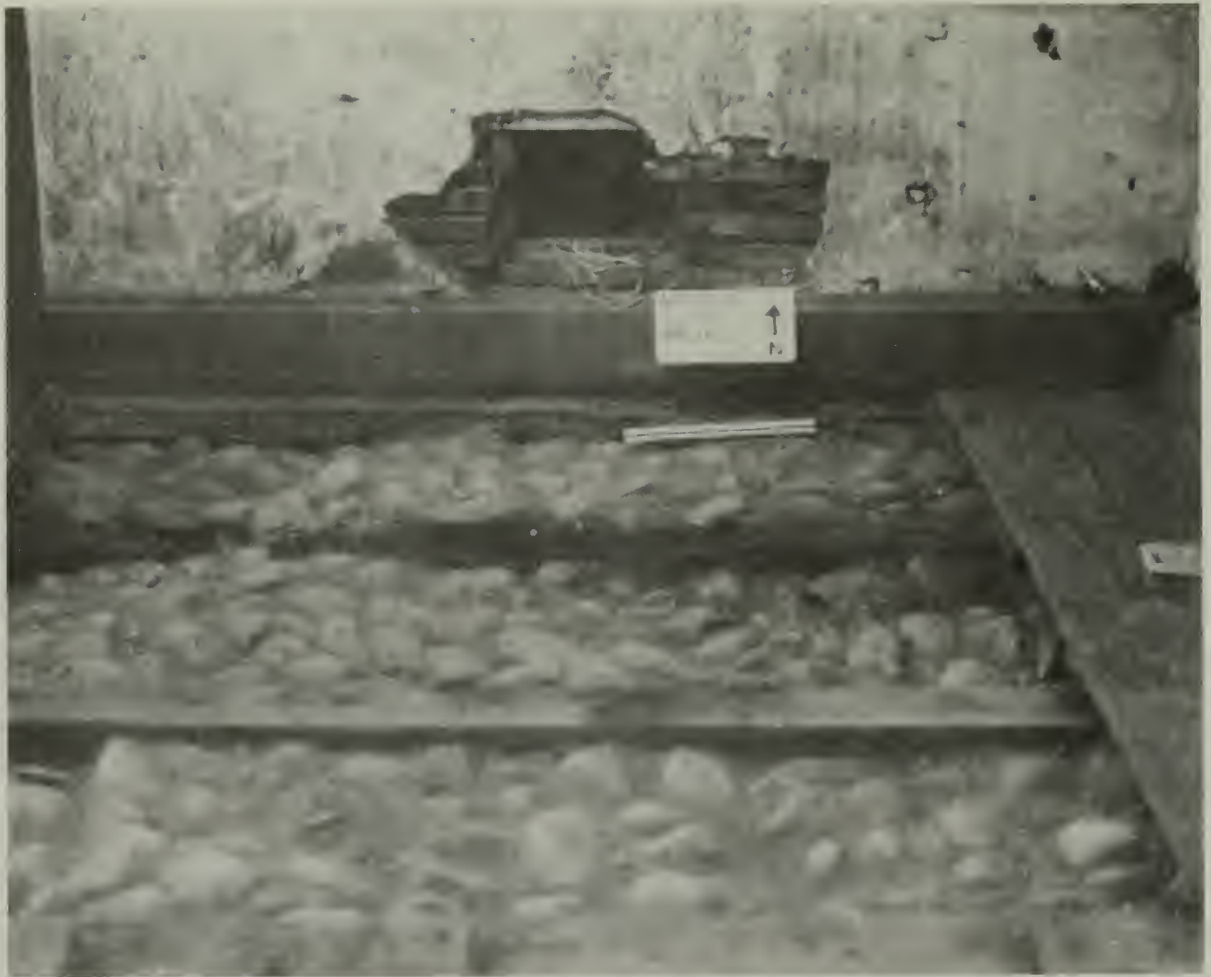


Figure 14. Floor and subfloor in basement room 5 (reproduced from Fiero 1983:45).

surface that was slightly raised above the pre-Van Ness grade, however, their association with the Van Ness front stoop is reasonable.

BASEMENT FLOORING

Inside the mansion, Fiero identified at least two dateable types of floors, both of which could be associated with the Van Buren period. The simplest was a lime mortar surface laid directly over earth. This was evident in room 1, and could be dated to the Van Buren period since the lime mortar was laid around a furnace patented in 1854 (with "Hon. M. Van Buren, Kinderhook, N.Y." painted on it). The other floor type was found in rooms 5, 6, 7, 9, and 11 (Figure 8) and consisted of wooden floorboards with a subfloor of wooden sleepers that had lime mortar and cobbles between them (Figure 14). The composition of the subfloor was consistent throughout all the rooms, except in room 11 where no cobbles were found, and in room 7 where fragments of brick were also found. The orientation of the

floorboards was north-south and the sleepers ran east-west in all of the rooms except room 6 where the boards ran east-west and the sleepers north-south (Fiero 1983:43, 56, 57, 67, 77). The only evidence of the floor and subfloor in room 9 was a single sleeper that had lime mortar on either side of it, which suggested to Fiero that a wooden floor had also been in place in this room at one time (Fiero 1983:67). Fiero dated these floors and subfloors to the time of the Upjohn restoration (1849-1850) based on artifactual evidence and the fact that the feature matched Upjohn's specifications for the floors (Fiero 1983:177, 178).

OTHER FEATURES

Fiero located three other features that probably date from the Van Buren period and were previously unknown. Of particular interest was the complex drainage system associated with the Upjohn addition. Upjohn installed one of the first flush toilets in upstate New York when he renovated Lindenwald (Fiero 1983:182), and one of the unexpected features associated with this was a cesspool (room 9, Feature 5). Several pipes appear to flow into this feature, and an overflow drain leads out of it (Figure 15).

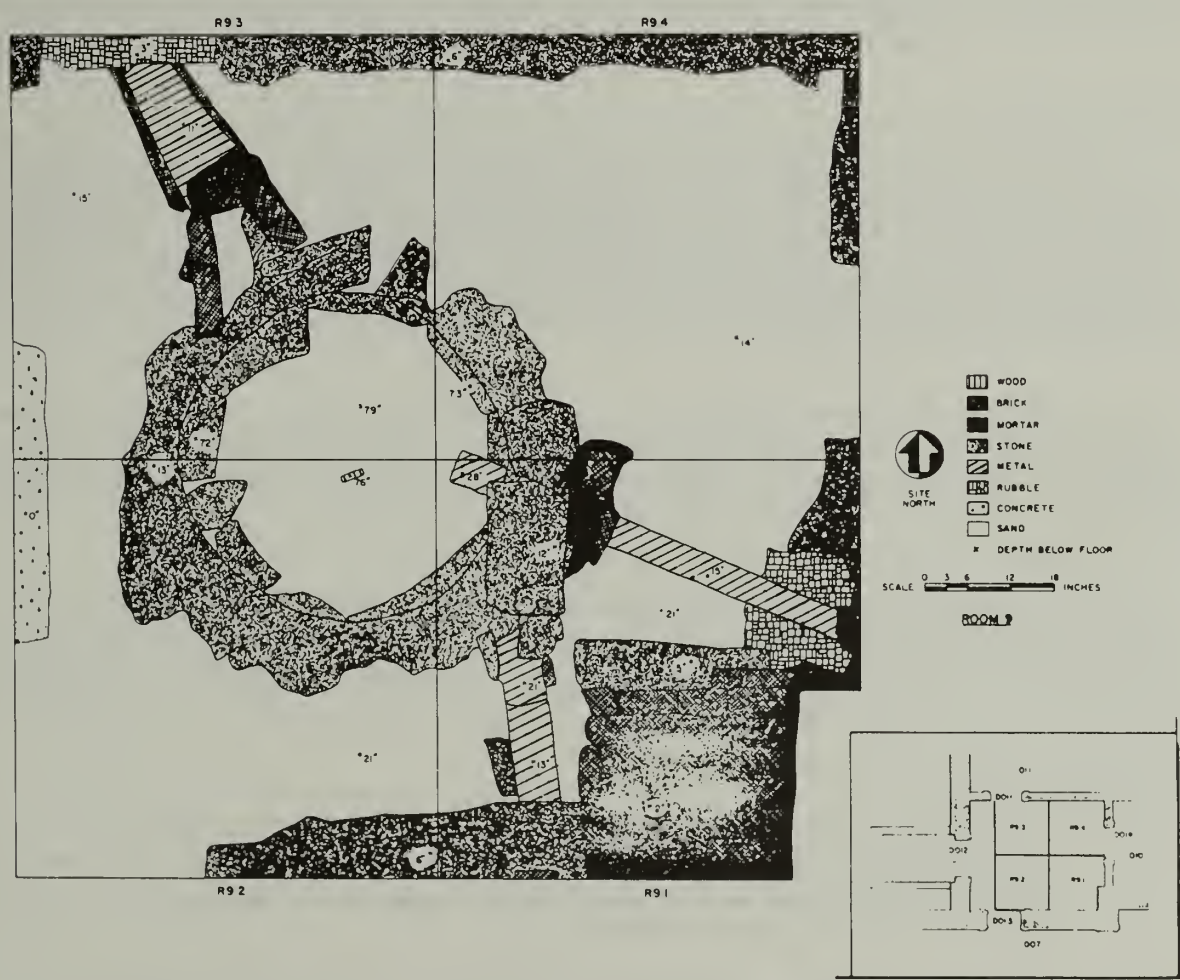


Figure 15. Plan view of cesspool in basement room 9 dating from the Upjohn renovation (reproduced from Fiero 1983:61).

The other two previously unknown features were found outside of the mansion. Fiero found a stone-lined shaft (Feature 20) connected to the privy shaft (room 14) by a vaulted opening in the west wall of room 14. Fiero interpreted this as a privy clean-out well and suggested that it went out of use after the late 19th century.

Finally, Feature 19b in unit W.1 was a basement-level room on the outside of the mansion structure with evidence of a vaulted ceiling (Fiero 1983:119, 123). There were several layers of fill in this feature, the earliest dating from before the 1890s and the latest to after 1933. The function of this room is unknown, although Fiero suggests it might have been for ice storage (1983:126).

SUMMARY

The only research questions that may not have been adequately addressed by archeological investigations in and around the mansion pertain to the wings that Van Buren is known to have built. It is possible that no evidence remains that could be recovered. Not only were the wings short-lived (probably not much more than 10 years), but the area around the mansion was disturbed by the subsequent Upjohn renovations.

Mansion Compound

The sequence of outbuildings on the west side of the mansion (in the vicinity of the existing cinder block garage) is little understood and presents a difficult archeological problem. This area was investigated by Simon during both of her archeological surveys in 1981 (Historic Grounds Survey and Utility Survey), as well as by Mahlstedt in his 1979 Archeological Impact Assessment.

According to Stokinger (1981:83), the mansion compound during Van Buren's tenure consisted of a house barn/shed that was constructed by Van Buren. Stokinger also mentions the possible existence of the kitchen/laundry at this time, as well as a one-hole privy (Figure 2).

No further changes to the mansion compound throughout the 19th century could be documented by Stokinger. The first photographs of the area date from the Wagoner period (1874–1917) and show a small shed and larger outbuilding in addition to the house barn/shed. Stokinger (1981:102) posits that this could be the kitchen/laundry building that is mentioned in a newspaper article dated 1891.

The oblong house is four windows deep on the north side, and at a guess 70 × 40 feet ground plan. A colonnade or arched porch separates it from a domestic building, mainly kitchen and laundry, which further deepens the house across its whole back [Townsend 1891].

Whether or not this building was erected by the Wagoners or had been standing since Van Buren's era could not be determined by Stokinger from the available documentary evidence.

Further changes to the compound occurred—according to Stokinger—in the 1920s when the kitchen/laundry building and the one-hole privy disappeared. In 1938 the mansion compound was described by then-owner Clemintine DeProse as follows:

In rear of residence, all connected, large wood shed, ice storage, wagon house, tool storage, chicken house and the old plastered and finished outhouse [Stokinger 1981:108].

The outhouse that DeProse mentions is probably a three-hole privy west of the outbuildings (Figure 2).

The compound changed substantially after 1957 when Ken Campbell purchased the property and tore down the southern portion of the connected outbuildings to build the cinder block garage that still exists. The rest of the connected structure collapsed in 1978, and the structural debris (no sign of which exists today [Mike Henderson, personal communication 1992]) was still evident on the surface in 1979 when Mahlstedt conducted his Archeological Impact Assessment (“Building Rubble” on Figure 9) and in 1981 when Simon conducted her surveys.

Mahlstedt excavated several STPs in the vicinity of the mansion compound (Figure 9) but did not uncover any dateable structural evidence. The stratigraphy of all of his units was limited to two layers: an artifact-bearing plowzone and a sterile glacial subsoil. Historical-period artifacts were found in all the units, while only one unit (A3) contained prehistoric lithics. According to Mahlstedt there was “no horizontal or vertical patterning” (1979:3) to the historical-period artifact distribution, and no additional prehistoric artifacts were found in units surrounding A3.

Mahlstedt did encounter one cultural feature in STP B5, just 3.5 m northwest of the rubble building remains north of the existing garage (Figure 9). Mahlstedt’s feature consisted of a number of large, flat fieldstones lying contiguously at approximately 30 cm below the surface (at the bottom of the plowzone [Figure 16]). Mahlstedt could not determine whether or not these stones were part of a stone floor or wall-fall (especially since four additional units placed within 2 m of STP B5 failed to uncover any more stones). The feature could not be dated, but Mahlstedt nonetheless recommended that the water supply line be relocated (1979:10).

In December of the same year the Historian at Van Buren NHS informed the Regional Archeologist that more stones were found approximately 10 feet northwest (*southwest* according to Stokinger [1981:139]) of Mahlstedt’s feature during construction activities (Mahlstedt 1979:addendum) (Figure 17). Whether or not these two stone features were related was not determined, and if or how they were part of the mansion compound remains an unanswered question.

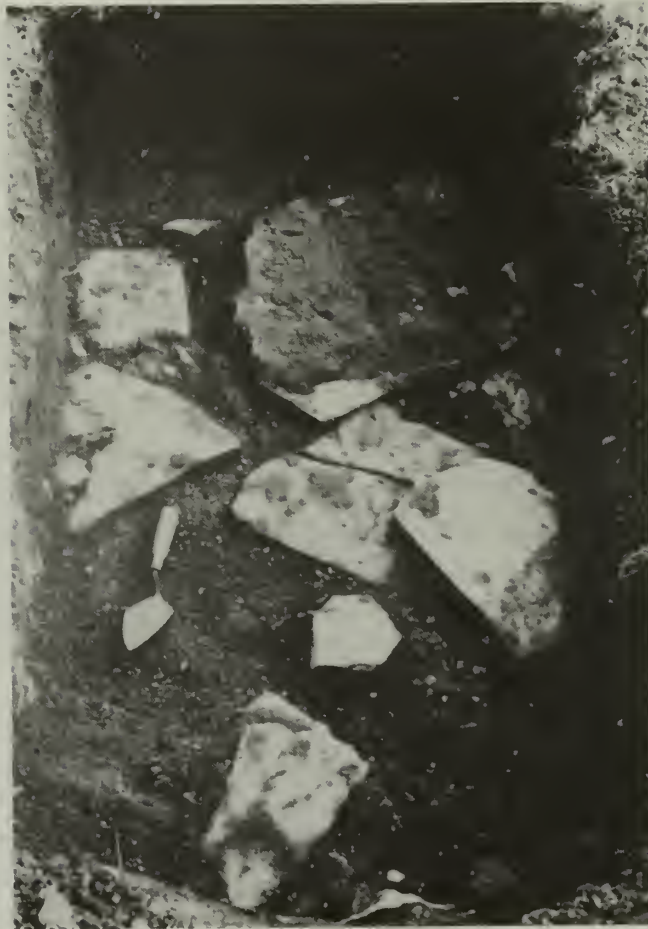


Figure 16. Photograph of unidentified stone feature in Mahlstedt's STP B5. Trowel points north (reproduced from Mahlstedt 1979).

Simon's investigations of the mansion compound, however, yielded some insight into the building sequence, although many questions remain unanswered. Simon placed a trench (7A) inside the building rubble that was the remains of the north section of the line of connected outbuildings described by Clemantine DeProsse. Here Simon found stone footings resting on fills dating from the late 19th/early 20th century, which in turn overlay an A horizon with no diagnostic artifacts (Simon 1982a:27). In trench 6A, less than 20 feet to the southeast, however, the same fill layers were underlain by a buried A horizon with diagnostic material dating from the late 18th/early 19th century. By stratigraphic association, Simon concluded that the northern section of the connected outbuildings was constructed around the end of the 19th century (probably by the Wagoners) in an area that had not been built on any time before the mid 1800s (Simon 1982a:27).

Simon had less success locating and dating the southern section of the connected outbuildings that had been demolished to make way for Ken Campbell's cinder block garage.

T4 and T5 turned out to be west of the building, although they did contain wall-fall and cobble paving in association with materials dating from the late 19th/early 20th century, suggesting that this part of the compound was also fairly recent.

The conjectured Van Buren-period outbuilding(s) (the house barn/shed, at least) proved the most elusive of all. Photographs from the 1920s show a building that would have been perpendicular to the southern section of the connected outbuildings as they existed during the DeProsse tenure. This structure could be the house barn/shed. Simon's T7F, placed along the east wall of the existing garage, revealed a "very deep stratum of mostly late nineteenth to early twentieth century trash which extended to the top of the B horizon subsoil at 45 cm

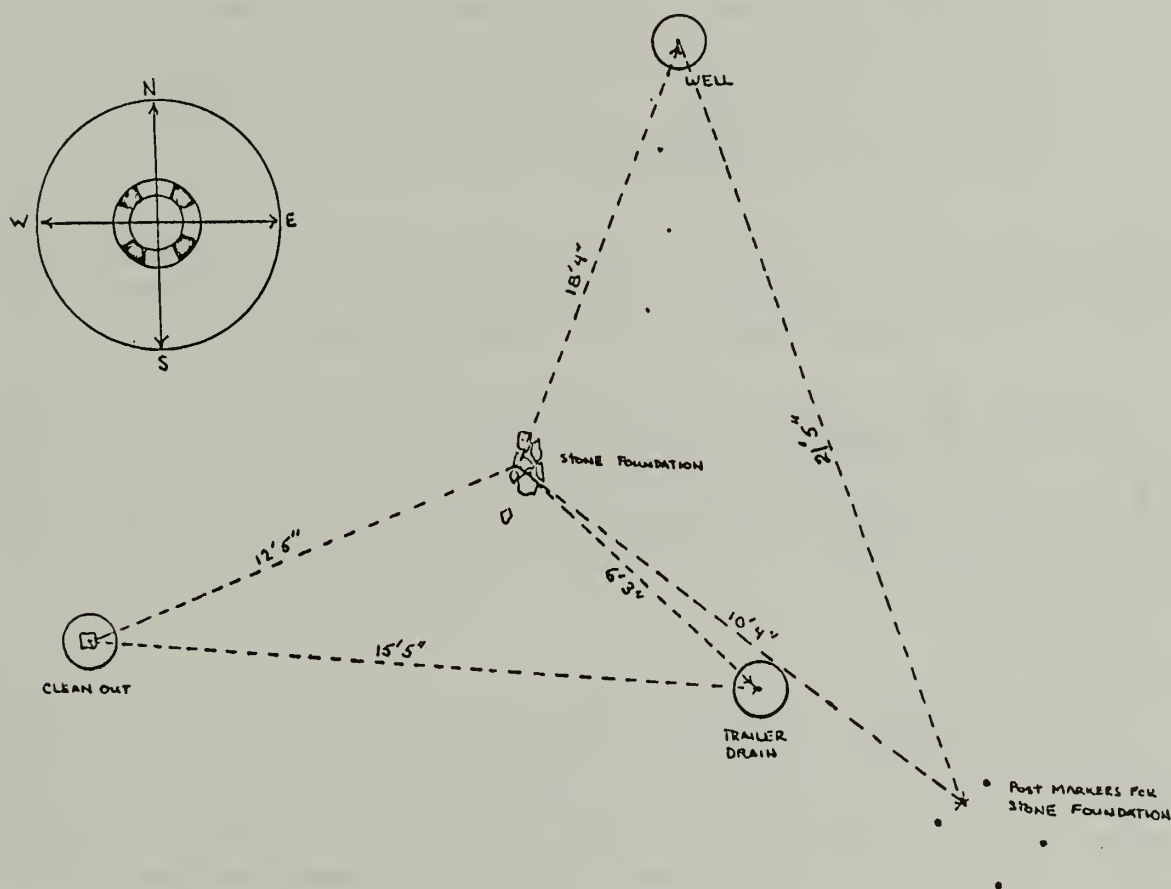


Figure 17. Location of stone foundation uncovered during construction activities in 1979. "Post Markers for Stone Foundation" in lower right is, presumably, Mahlstedt's feature (reproduced from an addendum to Mahlstedt 1979).

(17.7 in) below grade” (Simon 1982a:32). Simon interpreted this as possible evidence of a cellarhole that had been filled in the late 19th/early 20th century (apparently more correctly after the 1920s according to the photographic evidence)—a cellarhole that could not be dated, but might belong to Van Buren’s original house barn/shed.

The north-south extent of this building was bracketed by Simon’s T14 and T21, both of which failed to uncover any structural remains, but which uncovered buried strata (A-horizon and fill) dating from the Van Buren period (suggesting that the area had not been occupied by outbuildings [Simon 1982a:38]). What became of the barn/shed building is unclear, although Simon offers an interesting possibility.

Bill DeProse has suggested that it had been the same structure as the carriage barn/woodshed, but that it had been rotated 90° to be connected to the other outbuildings. This idea is based upon the fact that the southern door of the woodshed was a large entrance (as if for carriages) that was basically inaccessible, without a driveway from the south (Stokinger 1981:Figures 34 and 39). In this case, the earlier structure may have been the original mansion barn/shed suggested in the documentary study (Stokinger 1981:Figure 22) [Simon 1982a:36].

Since the building appears in its original orientation in photographs from the mid 1920s, but was absent from Clemintine DeProse’s 1938 description of the mansion compound, this renovation must have been effected by the Birneys between 1922 and 1925.

Simon also tried to locate the privies. She suggests that Mahlstedt’s stone feature might be associated with the three-hole privy (she calls it a two-hole privy; Simon 1982a:36). The one-hole privy may have been located in the vicinity of T21 (east of the existing garage) where Simon found evidence of lilac plantings (conjectured as a screen for the privy) within layers of fill dating from the Van Ness or Van Buren period (Simon 1982a:36). The privy itself was not found.

SUMMARY

The archeological data combined with the documentary evidence offer at least one reasonable interpretation of the sequence of structures in the mansion compound. This interpretation is culled from Simon (1982a) and illustrated in Figure 18 by adapting her schematic map of the mansion compound (Simon 1982a:figure 14). It should be noted that the key in Simon’s original schematic map is incorrect. The symbols for “pre 1920s outbuildings” and “mansion compound ca. 1930s” seem to have been transposed in the drafting process. This has been corrected in Figure 18.

The data suggest that just one building stood to the west of the mansion until the late 19th century. This structure was the house barn/shed that may have been built by Van Buren, but was certainly standing by the late 19th century as recorded in photographs. The kitchen/laundry that Stokinger attributes to Van Buren was more likely built by the Wagoners and stood at the northern end of the line of connected outbuildings. This would be the

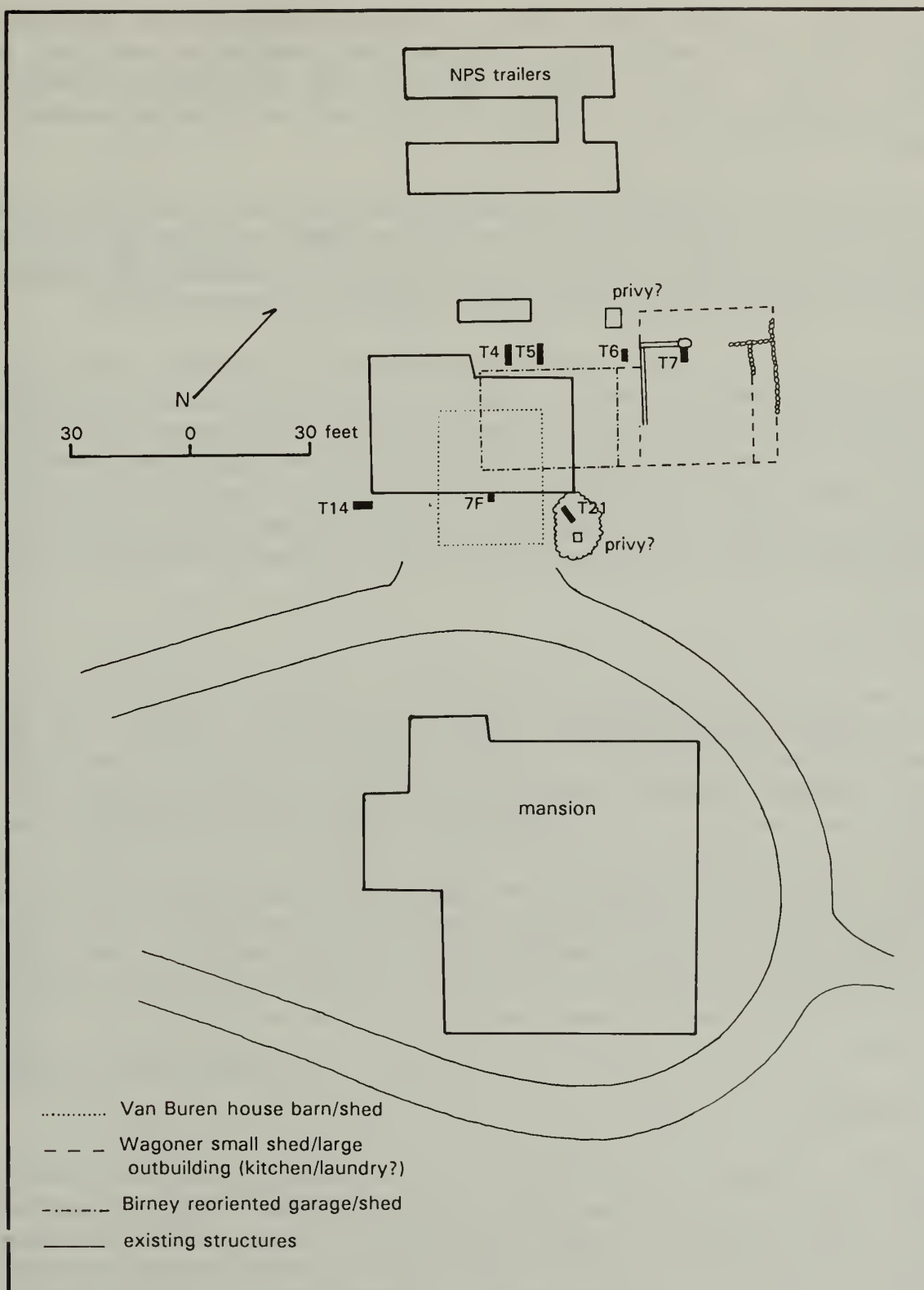


Figure 18. Postulated building sequence of mansion compound (adapted from Simon 1982a:fig. 14).

small shed and large outbuilding in the late 19th-century photographs and the structure described in the 1891 newspaper article (which, significantly, describes the north side of the mansion). Instead of being “leveled” in the mid 1920s as suggested by Stokinger (1981:125), its use was perhaps changed to the wood shed and ice storage described by Clemintine DeProsse in 1938.

The possible Van Buren house barn/shed was gone by the time the DeProsses acquired the property in 1925, perhaps having been pivoted by the Birneys to be attached to the small shed and large outbuilding (kitchen/laundry) constructed by the Wagoners. This alteration would have completed the line of outbuildings that Clemintine DeProsse described.

While this is a reasonable interpretation corroborated by documentary, photographic, and archeological evidence, it does not unequivocally answer the question of what buildings were present during the Van Buren tenure of the property. More archeology could be done underneath and around the cinder block garage (areas that may have some archeological integrity [Simon 1982a:32]) to address this question and to further explore the function(s) of the buildings to test the above interpretation. In addition, the area to the northwest of the current garage, where the two unidentified stone features were found, could also bear further exploration.

Carriage House

There is very little information in the historical documents concerning the carriage house, although Stokinger suggests that it may have been built by William P. Van Ness between 1805 and 1824 (1981:38). Two structures appear to the northwest of the mansion along a U-shaped drive on the ca. 1841 sketch map (Figure 5), but which one is the carriage house (and what the other structure is) is unknown. Simon, in her 1981 Historic Grounds Survey (1982a), concentrated a considerable amount of attention on the area northwest of the mansion in an attempt to locate and date the carriage house. She focused her testing on the general area in which she observed surface features that she felt might relate to the carriage house (Figure 19). She did not investigate the pile of rubble along the western property boundary identified as the carriage house remains by the remote sensing project (NPS 1983) because these remains had been pushed eastward into the current NPS property by a bulldozer (Simon 1982a:38). If these were the remains of the carriage house, the original structure would have been outside of the current property line (and therefore not available for investigation).

Simon’s investigations of the carriage house area consisted of STPs, auger transects, trenches, and the removal of vegetation from a wide area (1982a:39) (Figure 19). Although several interesting features were found (see Appendix 2, Accession #155), no structural remains such as foundations, cellarholes, walls, or floors were found. Most of the diagnostic artifacts from these excavations dated from the late 18th and early 19th centuries, however, leaving the possibility that at least some structure might have been in this area before and/or

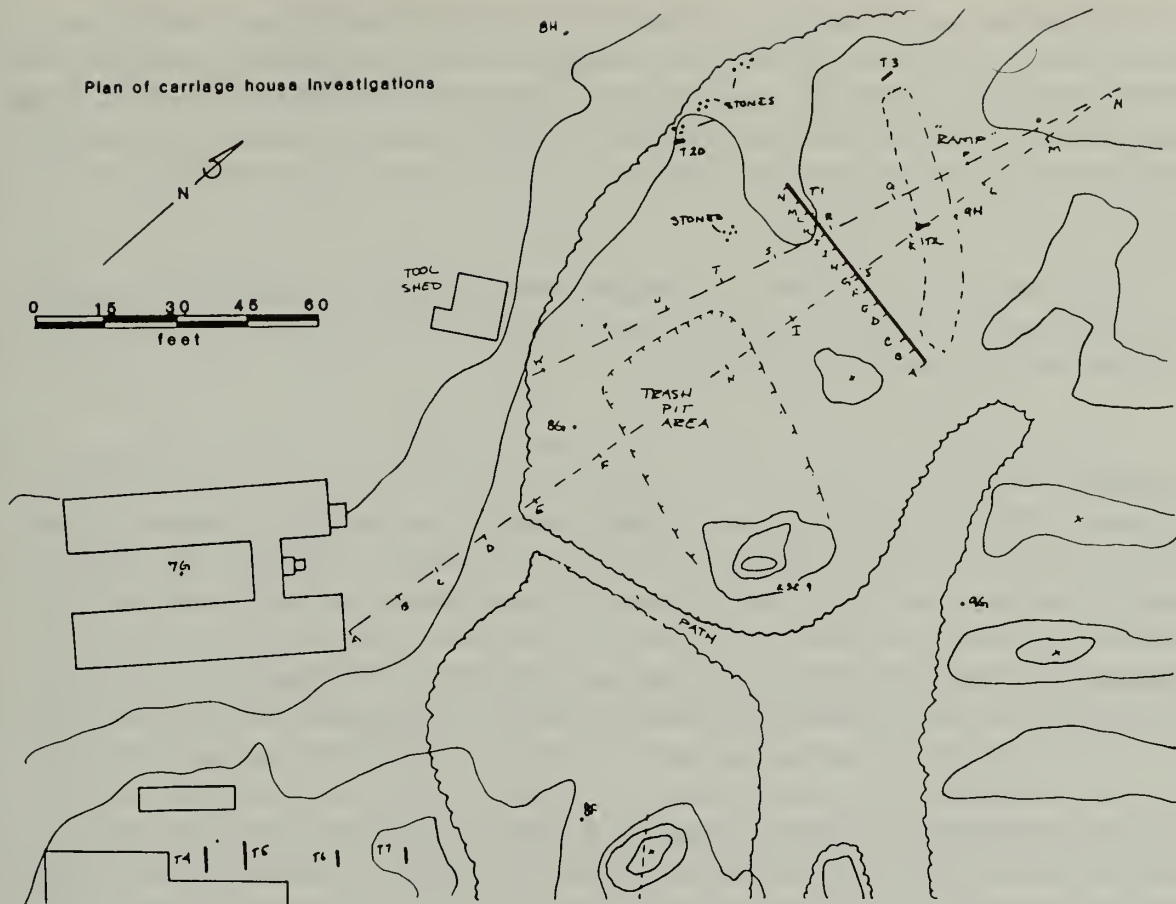


Figure 19. Detailed map of Simon's excavations in the conjectured vicinity of the carriage house (reproduced from Simon 1982a:41).

during the Van Buren tenure (Simon 1982a:45). The possibility also remains that the pile of rubble identified during the remote sensing project (NPS 1983) is associated with the carriage house, and that the original structure existed beyond the present bounds of Park property.

Garden and Garden Structures

According to Stokinger (1981:53), Van Buren's formal garden may have been laid out by William P. Van Ness southwest of the mansion (Figure 2). The northern edge of this garden may have been flanked by at least two garden structures also built by William P. Van Ness: the farm office/smokehouse and the west garden house. Both of these structures appear on the ca. 1841 sketch map of Lindenwald (Figure 5), which also means they could have been built during Van Buren's early estate renovations. Simon investigated this area in both of her 1981 surveys (1982a, 1982b).

The garden area is currently the site of a parking lot, and the surrounding field has been intensively plowed since the 1950s, making detection of the garden extremely unlikely (Simon 1982a:49). In fact, no evidence of any garden features in the conjectured garden area southwest of the mansion was uncovered by Simon. She did, however, recover early-period ceramics from the plowzone, indicating that the area was used as early as the Van Ness period (Simon 1982a:49).

The garden structures were less elusive. The west garden building was not investigated, but the remote sensing survey (NPS 1983) did detect a depression just outside the Van Buren NHS property (Simon 1982a:49).

The foundation of the farm office/smokehouse was still, at the time of writing, visible southwest of the mansion (Figure 2), having been removed by Ken Campbell after 1957. Excavation of T13 (Figure 10) at the northwest corner of the foundation uncovered a builders' trench (Locus 1) as well as a postmold. The builders' trench did not contain any diagnostic artifacts, but bricks in the foundation were similar to those found in both the mansion (the earlier, Van Ness portion) and the gate houses (possibly built by Van Buren). Unfortunately, this does not solve the problem of dating the structure. Simon makes an interesting observation, however. The builders' trench was capped by two strata of fill, the first of which (S1) lay at the surface and was probably debris from the recent demolition. The layer immediately above the builders' trench (S2) was also full of structural debris, but dating from the late 18th/early 19th century. In addition, the builders' trench was dug into another stratum (S3) with a similar assemblage of cultural material. Simon (1982a:38) tentatively suggests that the debris in S2 and S3 represents the demolition of an earlier structure that the farm office/smokehouse replaced.

The postmold was associated with a posthole (Locus 2; "post installation trench" in Simon's report [1982a:48]). The posthole was dug into S3, which would make it contemporary with or earlier than the farm office/smokehouse (Simon 1982a:48). Simon suggests that this post was part of the garden fence as it was depicted on the ca. 1841 sketch map (Figure 5; assuming the lines represent fences).

Gate Houses

No specific mention of the gate houses was made in the documentary records from the time of the Upjohn renovations, but they presumably date from that era (Stokinger 1981:75). Stokinger (1981:102) suggests that one of the Van Buren garden buildings (the westernmost one; Figure 5) was moved and attached to the north gate house during the Wagoner ownership, but this is conjecture based solely on photographic evidence. Simon excavated in the vicinity of both structures during her 1981 surveys (1982a, 1982b) to test Stokinger's hypothesis.

At the north gate house Simon identified several structural features in her T9 (Figure 10). Feature 1, the foundation, was associated with a narrow builders' trench. This trench contained a molded pharmaceutical bottle dating from ca. 1890 and several sherds of hard whiteware, and it was covered by three layers of fill with material dating from the late 19th/early 20th century (Simon 1982a:50). This trench cut into several other strata containing late 19th- and early 20th-century material. The lowest stratum into which the builders' trench cut could not be dated, nor could the buried A horizon below that. Simon concluded that the original builders' trench had been disturbed by structural modifications dating from the late 19th/early 20th century, and could therefore not date the original construction of the building beyond assigning it to pre-1890 (Simon 1982a:57). It is possible that excavations on the other (east) side of the foundation would enable the building to be dated.

Feature 2 was a course of fieldstones lying on the surface that Simon identified as belonging to the north gate house annex (1982a:50, 55). Since no builders' trench was found, the annex could not be dated. These footings, however, extend 3.8 m on a side (as determined by probing) and therefore almost match the size of the farm office/smokehouse. Assuming that the farm office/smokehouse and the west garden house were twin garden structures, this size similarity can be taken as evidence corroborating Stokinger's hypothesis that the north gate house annex was originally the west garden house (Simon 1982a:55, 57). The date of this renovation could not, however, be determined archeologically.

The south gate house was investigated more extensively by Simon during her Utility Line Survey (Figure 11). STPs on the north, south, and west sides of the gate house revealed trash layers on top of an original topsoil or subsoil. All of these trash layers contained late-period artifacts, suggesting that the area was used intensively in recent periods, but not before. Simon suggests that much of this material relates to Ken Campbell's nearby antiques shop (Figure 2; Simon 1982b:38). The two STPs on the east side of the gate house showed few signs of cultural activity in their undisturbed stratigraphy of an A horizon capping a B horizon (1982b:36). Simon did uncover evidence of a builders' trench for the south gate house in T18 (Figure 11). Unfortunately, this trench had been completely disturbed by the NPS when they relaid the north, south, and east walls in the mid 1970s, making it impossible to date the original construction of the building (Simon 1982b:38).

An interesting outcome of Simon's investigation of the south gate house is the possibility that it was not occupied until after the Van Buren period. Several lines of evidence—architectural, documentary, and archeological—support this hypothesis. First, the door facing the drive is a dummy construction, preventing a servant living in the house easy access to visitors entering the drive. Second, the U.S. census for 1860 does not appear to list an occupant for the house. And finally, the soil deposits surrounding the gate house contained mostly late-period ceramics (Simon 1982b:35–36), as discussed above and illustrated in the SYMAP analysis (1982a:90, figure 33). Simon suggests that the south gate house “may have served a purely aesthetic function, as a symmetrical match for the north gate house” during the Van Buren period (1982a:61).

Drives

Three drives can be distinguished at Lindenwald, none of which have been adequately documented, but all of which have been subject to at least some archeological testing. The semicircular drive is the main drive that leads from the Old Post Road at the south gate house up to the mansion and back down to the Old Post Road at the north gate house (Figure 2). Stokinger suggests that this drive was probably laid out by Peter Van Ness at the time the mansion was built, although no mention of it is made in the records (1981:46). Both Simon and Gallagher placed trenches across the northern arm of the semicircular drive to determine if it had always been in the same location, and to try to date its construction.

The circular drive is the portion of the drive that circles the mansion and connects the semicircular drive to the mansion compound (Figure 2). Although this drive could have been laid out at the time the mansion was built, Stokinger suggests that it was only necessary after Upjohn put the addition onto the rear of the mansion in 1849–1850 (Stokinger 1981:75). The part of the circular drive just north of the mansion was investigated archeologically by both Simon and Gallagher (who called it the northern drive).

The U-shaped drive is no longer a part of the landscape at Lindenwald, but it connected the west side of the mansion to the garden structures and the carriage house area (Figure 5). Stokinger also attributes this drive to the Upjohn period of renovations (1981:75). Though not formally targeted, Simon may have excavated a portion of this drive during her investigations of the carriage house (1982a).

SEMICIRCULAR DRIVE

Simon (1982a:61–64) excavated several units for her investigation of the semicircular drive. T8 was laid across the northern section of the drive, STP 8D was placed in the drive, and STPs 2A, 7D, and 9D were placed close to other sections of the drive (Figure 10). From the excavation of these units, Simon determined that the original drive varied no more than 1 m from the course of the existing drive and that, as indicated by a diagnostic sherd of Chinese export porcelain found in T8, the northern arm of the drive dated from the Van Ness or Van Buren period (ca. 1797–1863) (Simon 1982a:64). Further investigation of the semicircular drive was undertaken in 1984 by Joan Gallagher.

In her excavation of TT1 (Figure 12), Gallagher uncovered evidence supporting Simon's conclusions regarding the location and the date of the drive (Gallagher 1984:28). The fill layers uncovered in TT1, which was placed across the northern arm of the semicircular drive (Gallagher 1984:25), were similar to those excavated by Simon in 1982. She also uncovered diagnostic cultural material (creamware and pearlware sherds) that indicated a construction date of the late Van Ness/early Van Buren period (Gallagher 1984:21). What is more, she recovered "a sherd of Chinese export porcelain directly analogous to that recovered during the excavation of T8 [by Simon]" (Gallagher 1984:25). She concluded that her data supported those of Simon, which set the date of the semicircular drive to the Van

Ness/Van Buren period. She also concurred with Simon that the course of the original drive varied little from the line of the existing drive (Gallagher 1984:25, 28).

CIRCULAR DRIVE

Simon's T16 and Gallagher's TT2 encountered evidence of the northern portion of the circular drive (Figures 11, 12). Simon identified several previous road beds, the lowest of which (S5) she dated to the Van Ness or Van Buren period (since it overlay a stratum similar to the original Van Ness land fill [Simon 1982b:26]). Gallagher's investigations (TT2) confirmed Simon's observations. She also identified a series of road beds, the earliest of which cut into an early ground surface and contained diagnostic artifacts dating from the late 18th/early 19th century. In addition, Gallagher was able to demonstrate that the original road was narrower by approximately 1.25 m than the present road (1984:22).

U-SHAPED DRIVE

Simon, during her investigations of the carriage house, uncovered what may be part of the U-shaped drive. T1 was strategically placed to intersect stratigraphic anomalies observed in auger tests (Figure 19). The easternmost 3 m of this trench (T1A, T1B, and T1C) and a separate trench slightly to the north (T2A) contained Stratum 1 (S1). S1 was a "dense and compacted concentration of gravel, clay and sand" (Simon 1982a:39) that Simon interpreted as the remains of a disused drive. Surface evidence of this drive was observed by Simon in the form of a ramp-like topographic feature (1982a:38) (Figure 19). The line formed by the ramp and S1 follows the course of the U-shaped drive as depicted on the ca. 1841 sketch map (Figure 5). The diagnostic artifacts associated with S1 dated from the early 19th century, and the stratum overlay an old plowzone (A3) dating from the late 18th/early 19th century. This archeological evidence is consistent with Stokinger's suggestion that the drive was laid during the Van Buren tenure.

Everts House

Simon also investigated the area across the Old Post Road from Lindenwald where the Hait (later Everts) house stood between at least 1804 and 1888 (Stokinger 1981:46-47). According to Simon, "nothing of interest" was found in this area, even in the few STPs that displayed undisturbed soil profiles (most were disturbed by the construction of Route 9H) (Simon 1982a:65).

Artifact Distribution

The Van Buren NHS archeological collections comprise over 26,000 artifacts and 210 kg of weighed material. Making sense of such a large and complex assemblage (the components of which were collected using different excavation strategies) is a challenging undertaking. Fiero (1983) and Simon (1982a, 1982b) did fairly extensive analyses of various artifact classes, all of which are discussed in the Prior Research Results section of this report. Synthesizing all of the data from the excavations is a different matter, however. The ACMP attempted to do this by combining the cataloging data from three Van Buren NHS

accessions (Accessions #223, #155, and #337) to identify patterns of artifact distribution across the site.

The data for this analysis were generated from the dBase III Plus data base file created by ANCS using the Surfer mapping program. This is the first time the Surfer program has been used by the ACMP to combine all artifact data for a distributional analysis of archeological materials at a park. The purposes of combining the artifact frequencies for Accessions #223, #155, and #337 at Van Buren NHS were 1) to create a larger analytical sample than was available to any one of the previous excavators; and thus 2) to detect any heretofore unrecognized cultural patterns or features; 3) to evaluate earlier interpretations; 4) to make the information more easily accessible to Park staff and other researchers; and 5) to determine the value of this spatial distribution program for the ACMP's use on this and other sites.

Only those units excavated outside of the mansion were included in the analysis. The units excavated by Fiero in the basement rooms of the mansion (Accession #223) were not included because they stood alone as the only interior units to be excavated at Van Buren NHS. Since no overlapping of data occurred, reevaluation of the data from the interior units was deemed unnecessary.

There are several limitations in using these data that must be taken into account. First, the original data came from four separate archeological surveys that each had its own excavation strategy, rather than one systematic sampling strategy. Therefore, these data cannot be construed as the basis for a statistically reliable analysis. Second, the data values represent *frequencies* of artifacts rather than *densities*, an important distinction to keep in mind when attempting to make comparisons. Unfortunately, densities could not be calculated since accurate dimensions and depths for all proveniences were not available. Third, the distribution contour maps do not necessarily indicate where cultural activity took place (or did not take place), but rather where excavations did. And finally, the maps produced by the Surfer program provide Park staff and researchers with a visual "summary" of the artifacts from the four surveys. We can compare the relative distribution of different artifact classes (e.g., we can say with confidence that porcelain tended to be concentrated more around the mansion than the south gate house in contrast to other wares, which displayed the opposite tendency), but we cannot use the maps to predict areas of cultural activity or compare artifact densities. As long as we are aware of the limitations of the data, we can use them to answer appropriate questions.

Methodology

Data points plotted by the Surfer program for this distributional analysis consisted of frequencies of specific artifact types within each excavation unit from the three Van Buren NHS archeological accessions. Each data point required three coordinates in order to be plotted on a frequency contour map by the Surfer program. The X (north/south) and Y

(east/west) coordinates were determined for the Van Buren NHS data points by plotting each excavation unit on the original graph-paper rendering of the composite site map (Figure 7). The Z coordinate of each data point was the count of a specific artifact type within a given unit. Artifact types were restricted to historical materials and included ceramics, architectural materials, fuel and fire byproducts, and bone. The total counts from each unit were used, rather than counts from the individual stratigraphic levels. As mentioned above, the resulting analysis is therefore based on frequency of artifacts, not density.

The information for the artifact counts from each unit was gathered from Lotus 1-2-3 spreadsheets that were created by the Park Service Spreadsheet Translation (PSST) program. As mentioned before, PSST allows for manipulation of the ANCS data base by converting the dBase III Plus files into a spreadsheet format to be used in Lotus 1-2-3.

The resulting Surfer maps (Figures 20–28) resemble topographic contour maps, except that the contours represent numbers of artifacts per test unit rather than units of measurement. Lines clustered together indicate concentrations of artifacts—the closer together the contours, the greater the concentration. The contour interval varies from map to map (as indicated in the captions), and therefore, direct comparison between individual maps is not appropriate.

Results

Since Simon also did a computer-generated distributional analysis (SYMAP) of the artifacts she excavated during her Historic Grounds Survey (1982a), it would make sense to compare the ACMP results with hers. While this will be done wherever possible, it should be noted that direct comparison is not always appropriate. First, Simon's distributions are based on densities, not frequencies, and her test units were systematically chosen. Second, the artifact classes are not necessarily comparable. Simon, for example, plotted early- and late-period ceramics while the ACMP plotted each ware type separately (and combined miscellaneous wares regardless of temporal assignation). Even so, it is useful to note the similarities and differences in the artifact distributions calculated by Simon and by the ACMP.

CERAMICS

The ACMP divided ceramics into the following categories: redware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, porcelain, stoneware, and all other wares (i.e., tin enamel, coarse buff-body, rockingham/bennington, yellowware, and indeterminate earthenware). The distribution of the historical ceramics at Van Buren NHS corresponds to the locations of former and extant structures, with the highest frequencies usually around the mansion. In addition to specific areas of concentration, all ceramics categories (with the exception of porcelain) appear to be widely scattered across the site. This pattern probably results from the use of fills to grade and landscape the property.

Creamware and pearlware represent the early-period (pre-Van Buren) ceramics plotted by the ACMP, and their distributions might therefore help date some of the structures at Lindenwald. Creamware is densely concentrated around the mansion and to its west, with relatively low concentrations around the gate houses (Figure 20). There are no dense concentrations of pearlware, making it useless for interpreting individual structures (Figure 21). It seems, however, to be distributed mostly in the general vicinity of the mansion and to its south, and, like creamware, definitely tapers off around the gate houses. The concentration of creamware to the west of the mansion might indicate the presence of an outbuilding (or at least a dump) in the mansion compound prior to Van Buren's era. None of the archeologists was able to demonstrate this through their own artifact and stratigraphic analyses.

The relative absence of creamware and pearlware around the gate houses is consistent with Stokinger's conclusion that the gate houses were built around 1850 since both creamware and pearlware were no longer popular by that time. This pattern contradicts Simon's SYMAP data to some extent, however. Simon observed that early-period ceramics (creamware, pearlware, overglaze and underglaze Chinese export porcelain, soft white paste earthenware, and combed slipware [1982a:table 2]) were heavily concentrated around the north gate house (1982a:85). Simon attributes this to the early Van Buren-period occupation of the north gate house, but the data are inconsistent with this interpretation. The wares in her early-period ceramic category were, for the most part, no longer being manufactured by the time the gate house was supposedly built (i.e., 1849–1850; Simon 1982a:table 2). Closer examination reveals that the heavy concentration Simon notes around the north gate house is actually a little to the north and west of the extant foundation (Simon 1982a:figure 32), and falls more in the vicinity of one of the historical dumps that Simon observed along the north fence line. Concentrations of other types of household debris (i.e., containers, late-period ceramics, and shell) also cluster in this area (Simon 1982a:figures 31, 33, 34). By contrast, building materials and window glass cluster further to the south and east, closer to the extant north gate house foundation (Simon 1982a:figures 29, 30). It seems that even if the north fence line was not established until the late 19th century as Simon suggested (1982a:90), at least this one area to the north and west of the north gate house foundation was used as a dump in an earlier period.

The late-period ceramics (Van Buren period and after) plotted by the ACMP were limited to whiteware. Whiteware is clustered most heavily around the mansion, with smaller amounts at the south gate house and very little at the north gate house (Figure 22). The absence of whiteware at the north gate house might be explained as a function of the testing methodology. Relatively little area was excavated around the north gate house, particularly in comparison to the south gate house and the mansion (Figure 7). (In fact, the ACMP Surfer contour maps show very little household debris [with the possible exception of bone and fuel and fire byproducts] in the vicinity of the north gate house.) Simon's SYMAPs, which were based on a more systematic sample, show a concentration of late-period ceramics near the north gate house (1982a:figure 33). Simon attributes this to the occupation of

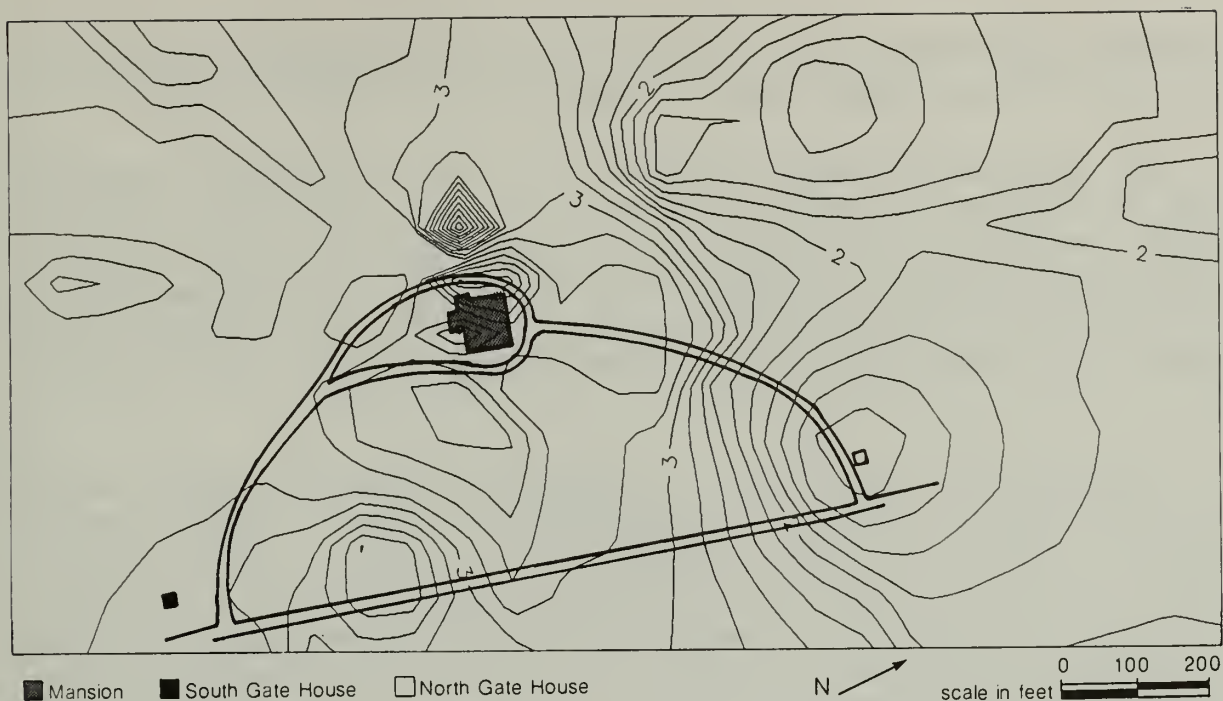


Figure 20. Spatial distribution of creamware frequencies at Van Buren NHS (contour interval = 0.2; minimum contour = 1.2; maximum contour = 4.4; $N = 99$).

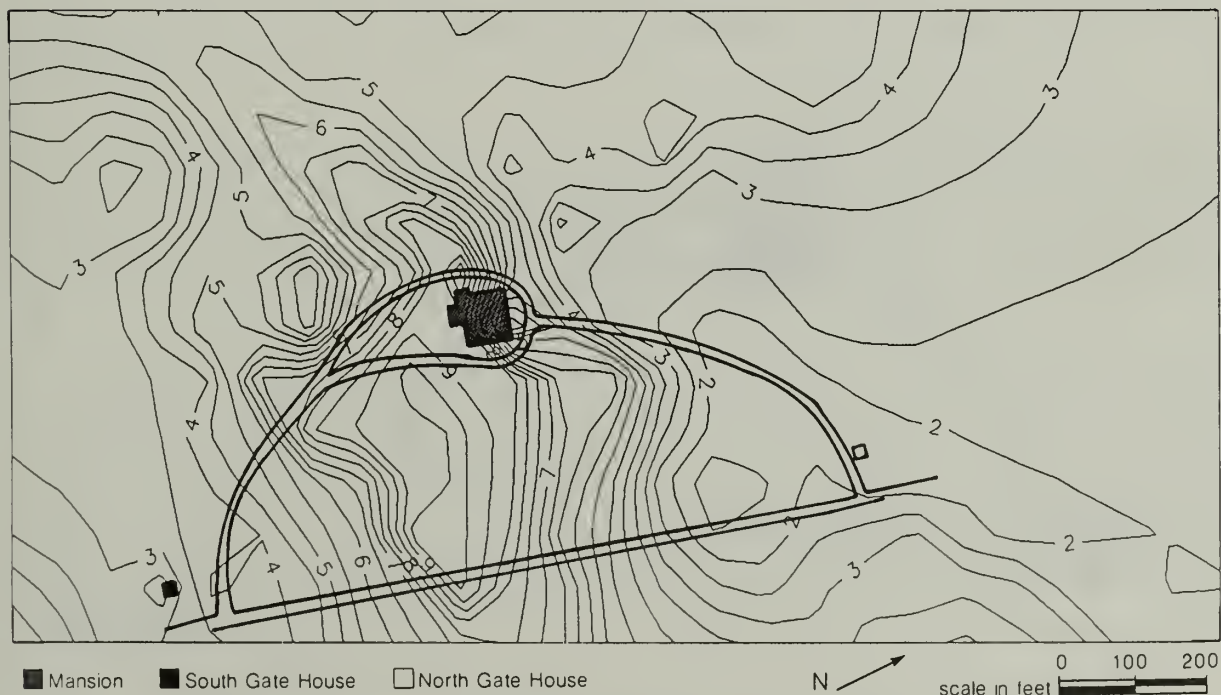


Figure 21. Spatial distribution of pearlware frequencies at Van Buren NHS (contour interval = 0.5; minimum contour = 1.5; maximum contour = 10; $N = 247$).

the structure into the 20th century (1982a:90), but, again, the concentration is a little north and west of the extant foundation, and may actually be the site of a historical dump.

The whiteware concentrations around and to the west of the mansion undoubtedly reflect the continuing occupation of the mansion and its attendant outbuildings. It is notable that the concentrations in the vicinity of the mansion compound seem to extend slightly to the north. This could reflect the small shed and larger structure (the kitchen/laundry at the northern end of the line of connected outbuildings) built in the late 19th century by the Wagoners (as discussed in the Synthesis of Field Results section of this report; Figures 2, 18).

The remaining ceramics plotted by the ACMP (redware, porcelain, stoneware, and all other wares) cannot be interpreted temporally, but may have some functional significance. Redware is a problematic ware to interpret because the ACMP cataloging flow chart includes both flowerpot fragments and food storage or preparation vessels in the category. This makes a functional analysis impossible. Nonetheless, a distinct pattern of redware distribution can be observed in the contour map. Frequencies are concentrated behind the mansion, on the front lawn, and to the north of the mansion (Figure 23). The highest concentration is on the front lawn, corresponding to the area in which Simon excavated fragments of a broken flowerpot (Simon 1982a:76). Since no structure had ever been located

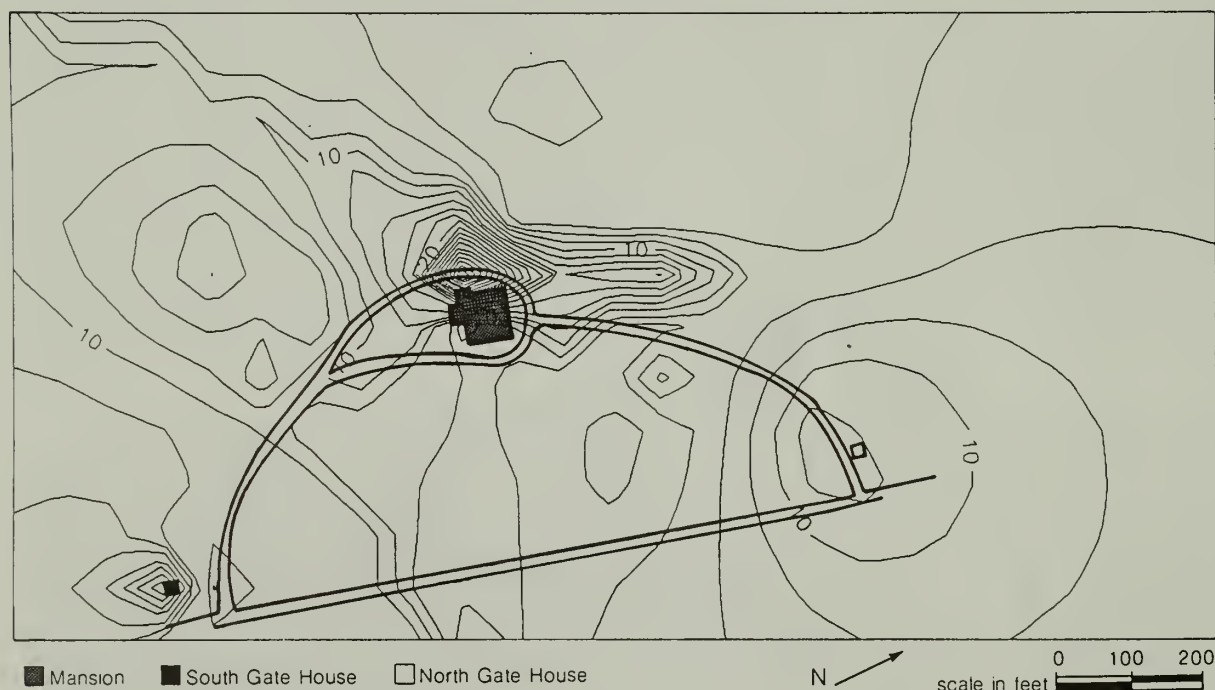


Figure 22. Spatial distribution of whiteware frequencies at Van Buren NHS (contour interval = 2; minimum contour = 2; maximum contour = 42; $N = 647$).

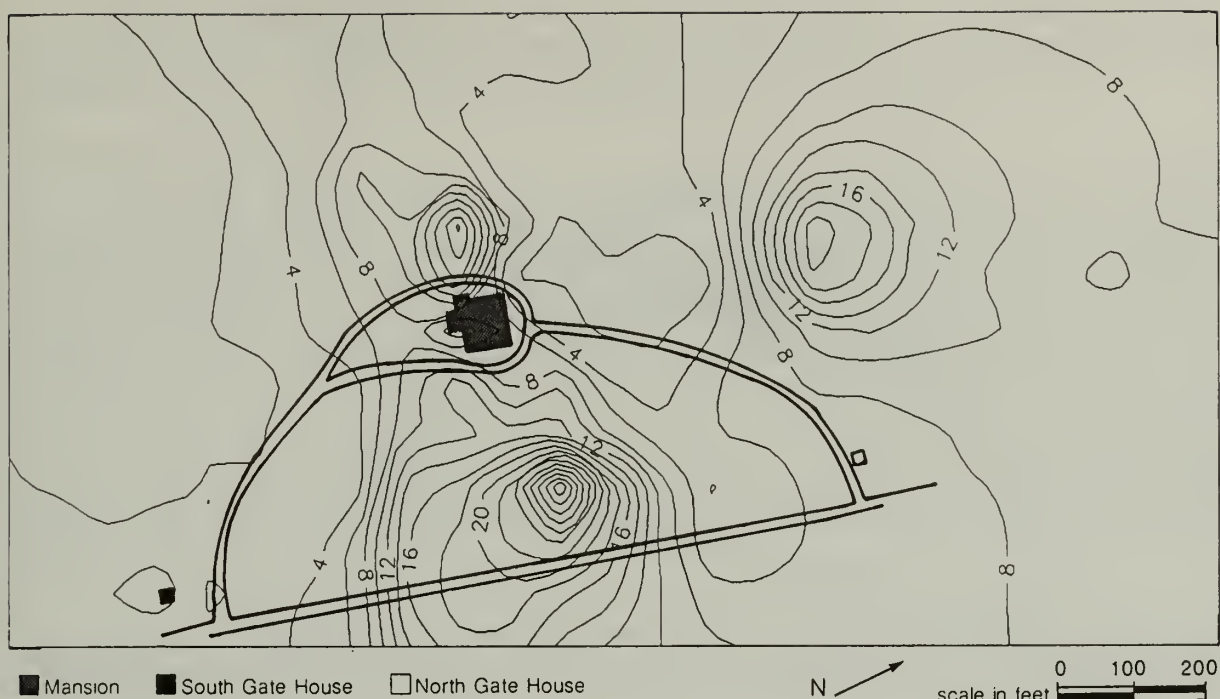


Figure 23. Spatial distribution of redware frequencies at Van Buren NHS (contour interval = 2; minimum contour = 2; maximum contour = 34; $N = 464$).

on the front lawn, Simon suggested that an ornamental potted plant had been there (1982a:80).

The concentration of redware to the north of the mansion corresponds to the location of one of the historical dumps near the house lot boundary that Simon identified with her late-period ceramic densities (1982a:80). The redware immediately west of the mansion falls in the area of the mansion compound and could indicate the presence of a kitchen outbuilding, or possibly just the disposal of household debris.

Porcelain frequencies tend to be particularly high in the area of the mansion (Figure 24). Most of the sherds, many of which are blue Chinese export with a horseman pattern, were found during Fiero's HSR Survey. The frequency of porcelain at the mansion might reflect the higher socioeconomic status of the families (Van Ness or Van Buren) living there, although Fiero expressed some reservations about using porcelain as a socioeconomic indicator (1983:195; see Prior Research Results section of this report). Simon suggested that the high percentage of porcelain around the mansion could reflect

depositional processes (e.g., a single event such as breakage of a set during moving activities vs. a continuous deposition of material), and/or use of structures, features for secondary purposes (e.g., discard and storage vs. use) [Simon 1982a:106].

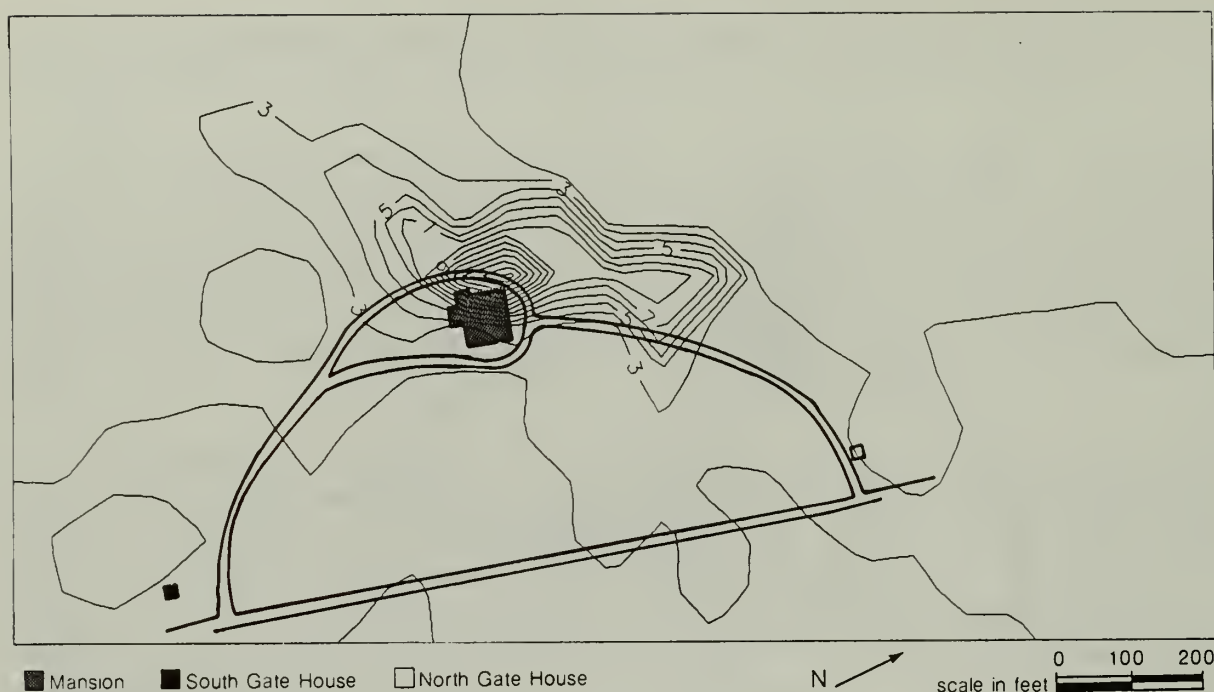


Figure 24. Spatial distribution of porcelain frequencies at Van Buren NHS (contour interval = 1; minimum contour = 2; maximum contour = 15; $N = 366$).

And then there is the explanation offered by Van Buren himself in an 1845 letter written to J. K. Paulding: “there is not a home in the country where there has been so much destruction of china and glass as in mine” (Simon 1982a:85)!

No concentrations of porcelain were identified around the north or south gate houses. Whether or not the absence of high frequencies of porcelain at the gate houses suggests anything about the socioeconomic status of their residents is not clear. In any case, the absence of *any* ceramic concentrations (including porcelain) at the north gate house obviates the point for at least that structure. What is clear, however, is that someone living in the *mansion* had a preference for Chinese export porcelain and had the means with which to acquire it. Fiero observed that most of the porcelain she excavated around the mansion came from late Van Ness or early Van Buren deposits. She concluded that “during the late Van Ness or possibly early Van Buren period of occupation at Lindenwald, a high quality porcelain was the customary dishware” (1983:135). The absence of porcelain at the gate houses may therefore constitute further evidence that they were built or occupied after the early Van Buren period (i.e., after the mid 1840s).

Other wares (i.e., tin enamel, coarse buff-body, rockingham/bennington, yellowware, and indeterminate earthenware) are clustered around the south gate house and the mansion. Their high frequencies around the south gate house could be related to Ken Campbell’s antiques shop.

Finally, stoneware, which was not found in large quantities at Van Buren NHS, is spread fairly evenly across the site, with no major concentrations. The distribution of the stoneware, however, seems to follow the general pattern of the semicircular drive.

ARCHITECTURAL MATERIAL

The ACMP generated maps for the distribution of the three most common types of architectural materials: nails (Figure 25), window glass (Figure 26), and brick (by weight in grams) (Figure 27). All three types of material were found in large quantities. The highest counts were found by Fiero (83% of total) in her excavation around the mansion. She was concerned that “the placement of the excavation units along exterior and interior walls may have created a bias in favor of architectural remains” (Fiero 1983:184). All of the collections, however, were dominated by architectural materials. This is not surprising considering all the construction and renovations that occurred on the property over time (including the original Van Ness construction of the mansion, Van Buren’s restoration and construction efforts, and the Upjohn renovations).

The nails included in this analysis were limited to machine cut nails, which were identified as early (1795–1850), late (1840–1885), or indeterminate. Hand wrought nails were not included because their numbers were too small to be of any temporally interpretive value. Wire nails were also not included because, again, the numbers were too small and they would not have been used during the Van Buren occupation. The rest of the nails that were excluded from the analysis were unidentifiable. Simon noted that many nails from her

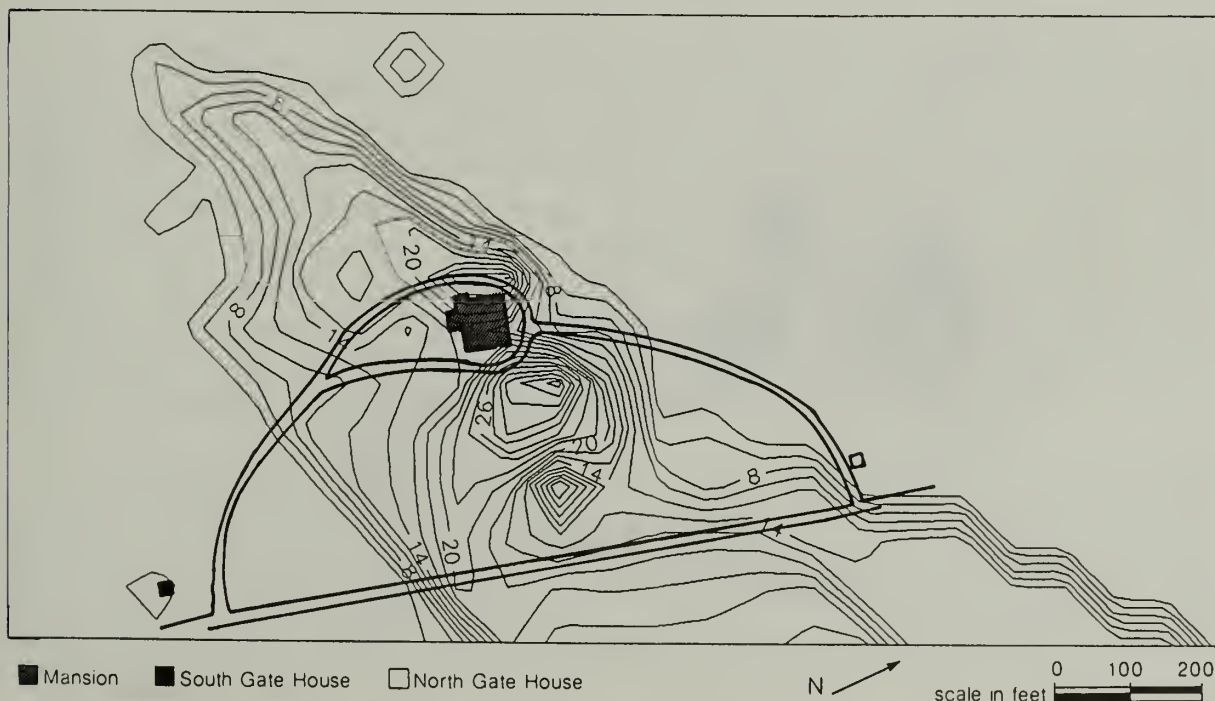


Figure 25. Spatial distribution of nail frequencies at van Buren NHS (contour interval = 2; minimum contour = 4; maximum contour = 36; $N = 2,039$).

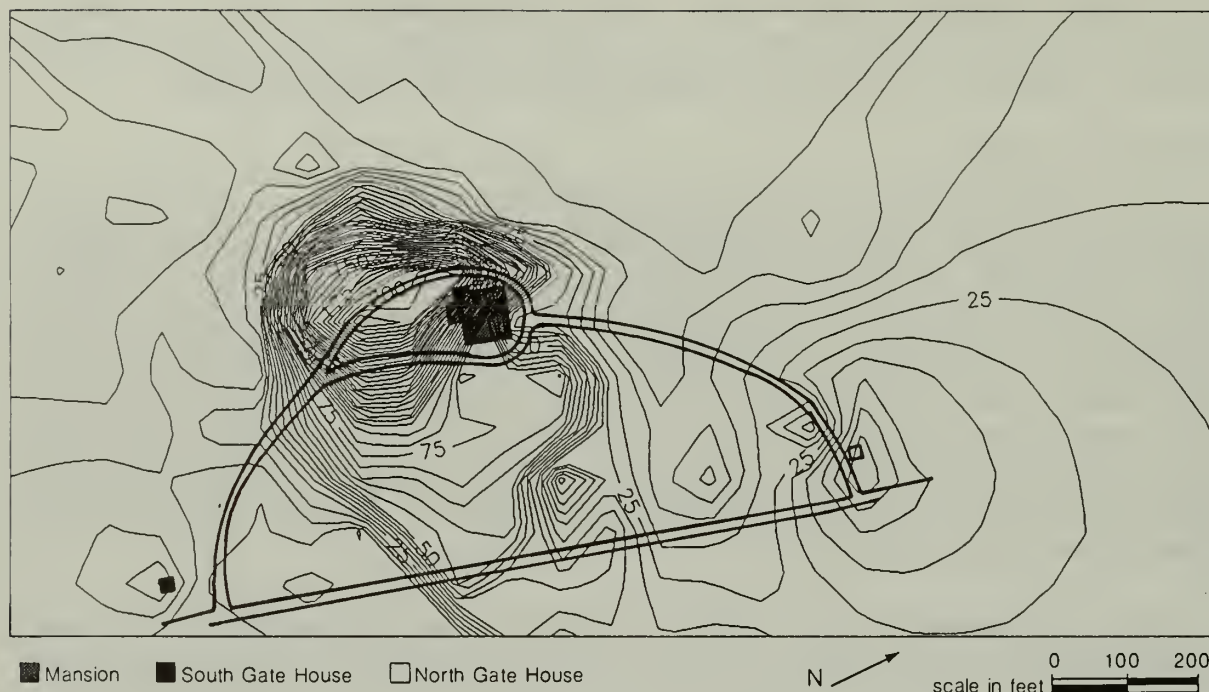


Figure 26. Spatial distribution of window glass frequencies at Van Buren NHS (contour interval = 5; minimum contour = 5; maximum contour = 210; $N = 5,907$).

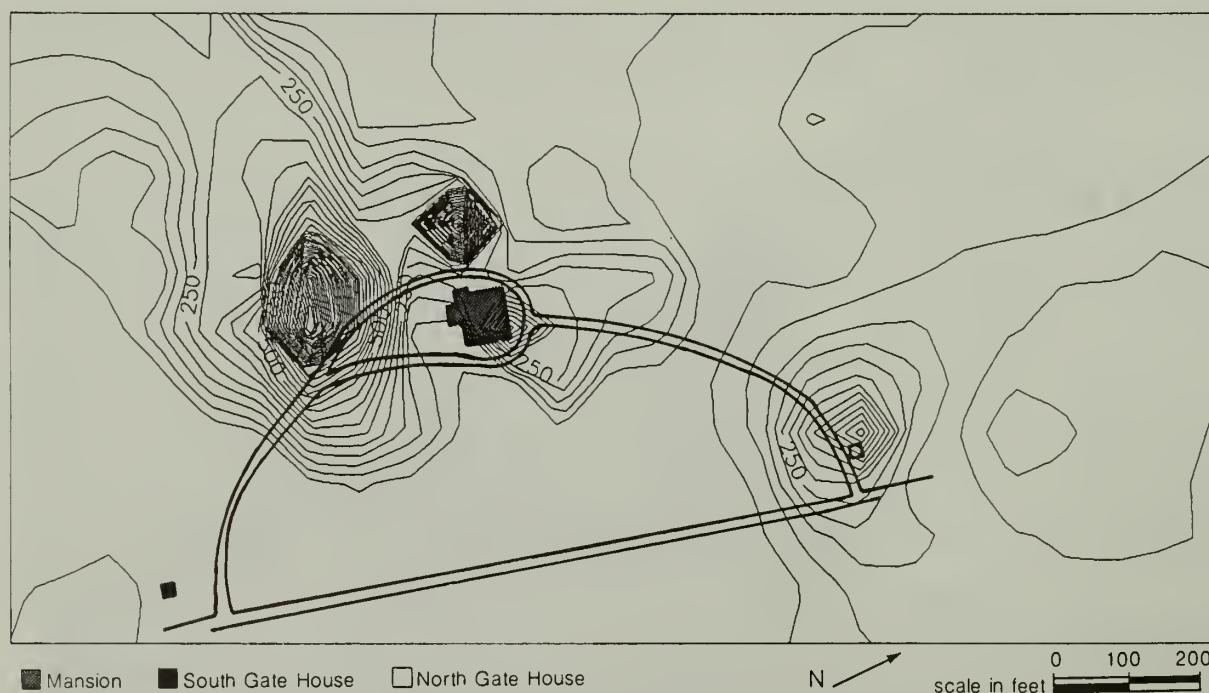


Figure 27. Spatial distribution of brick frequencies (by weight in grams) at Van Buren NHS (contour interval = 50 g; minimum contour = 50 g; maximum contour = 2,200 g; total = 19,889.7 g).

excavation were fragmented and corroded and difficult to identify (Simon 1982a:66), a condition that existed in all the Van Buren NHS archeological collections.

The greatest concentration of nails occurs in the area immediately surrounding the mansion, primarily on the front lawn (Figure 25). Various building episodes would account for these high frequencies. It is interesting to note that there is no concentration of nails around the south or north gate houses. This absence around the north gate house requires some explanation since the building was demolished. This could simply be a function of testing methodology as noted for the ceramics, or perhaps the nails were gathered during demolition, possibly to be reused another time.

The window glass counts used in the distributional analysis included crown/cylinder, plate, and indeterminate window glass sherds. These were all grouped together because there were too few crown/cylinder sherds to be of interpretive value on their own.

The densest concentration of window glass (Figure 26) falls around the mansion and to its south in the vicinity of the farm office/smokehouse. This is indicative of the construction and demolition episodes in and around the house and its outbuildings. A relatively small concentration can be noted around the north gate house. As might be expected, however, there is no heavy concentration of window glass at the extant south gate house. The scatter across the remainder of the property is most likely the result of landscaping and grading episodes.

The distribution of brick corresponds in many ways to the window glass distribution, indicating the locations of former or extant structures (Figure 27). High frequencies can be noted to the south, west, and immediate north of the mansion, and around the north gate house. The concentration south of the mansion is undoubtedly the remains of the farm office/smokehouse, while the one to the west of the mansion is probably the remains of the buildings that constituted the mansion compound. A corresponding concentration also appears on the creamware distribution map (Figure 20) and can be noted on the fuel and fire byproducts map (Figure 28). The smaller concentration of brick immediately north of the mansion must reflect some of the building and/or renovation done to the mansion. Why the brick is clustered on the north side of the house in particular cannot be explained.

The distribution of building materials on the ACMP Surfer contour maps was similar to Simon's SYMAP data. Consistent with Simon's results, the densest concentrations fall in the area of the mansion, including the mansion compound and the farm office/smokehouse. The SYMAPs, however, indicate greater concentrations around the gate houses and along the western property boundary where other outbuildings may have been (Simon 1982a:figures 29, 30).

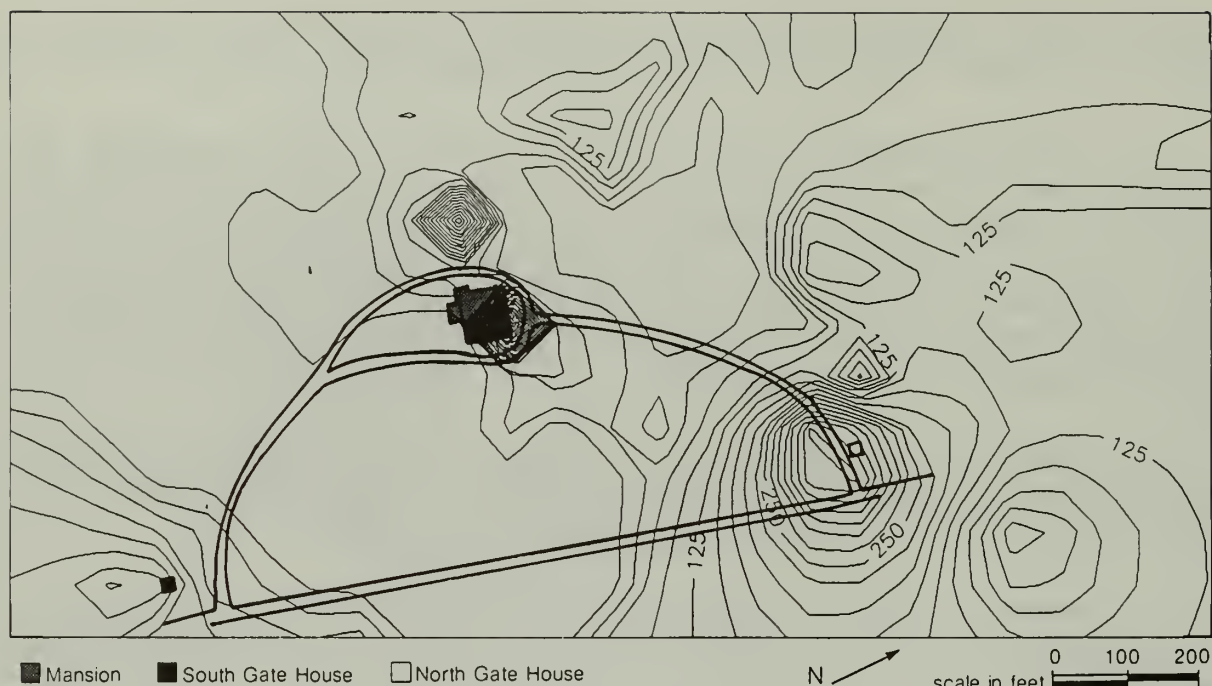


Figure 28. Spatial distribution of fuel and fire byproduct frequencies (by weight in grams) at Van Buren NHS (contour interval = 25 g; minimum contour = 25 g; maximum contour = 1,000 g; total = 9,034.1 g).

FUEL AND FIRE BYPRODUCTS

This category includes the combined weights (in grams) of charcoal, coal, cinders/clinkers, ash, and composite fire byproducts. The locations of the highest frequencies of fuel and fire byproducts are near the mansion and the north gate house (Figure 28). The high concentration at the northeast corner of the mansion could relate to the coal chute that Fiero identified in basement room 15 (1983:80) (Figure 7). This would only account for the coal component of this concentration, however. It is also possible that the prevailing winter winds at Lindenwald came out of the southwest and that this concentration of fuel and fire byproducts is soot and ashes from the chimney on the north end of the mansion. The concentration of fuel and fire byproducts to the west of the mansion is in the area of the mansion compound and might indicate the presence of a storage or refuse facility. The distribution around the north gate house is more scattered, the significance of which is unknown. Simon's more systematic sample also showed a concentration of fuel around the north gate house (1982a:figure 36).

BONE

Bone frequencies are clustered most notably near the mansion, although there are also high frequencies near the north and south gate houses and the farm office/smokehouse. Some bone seems to be scattered in the area of the garden to the south of the mansion. This

may support Simon's suggestion that the deposition of bone could, in addition to representing refuse disposal, be attributed to soil fertilization or "related to composting activities" in the areas of the farm office/smokehouse and garden (Simon 1984a:90, 93).

Summary

The use of the Surfer mapping program to integrate all of the artifacts from the archeological surveys at Van Buren NHS into a single data base was an experiment. Each of the five original objectives met with varying degrees of success.

The first objective, to create a larger analytical sample than was available to any one of the previous excavators, was certainly achieved. The efficacy of this achievement is less certain. The usefulness of this larger analytical sample is limited by 1) the biased nature of the data base resulting from unsystematic excavation strategies; 2) the use of frequencies instead of densities; and 3) difficulties in reading, interpreting, and comparing the Surfer contour maps. All or some of these limitations could certainly be controlled for in future such analyses, however. Collections resulting from more systematic excavations would certainly produce a more reliable analytical sample, or the data could be manipulated in ways that might help compensate for variations in excavation methodology (e.g., weighting the data). Densities (even approximate ones) can be calculated for most collections, though this is a time-consuming task. Finally, a different method of visually displaying the results might clarify the final interpretation.

The second objective of detecting any heretofore unrecognized cultural patterns or features had limited success. Certainly no new features were found, but cultural patterns—while not entirely new—were clearly illustrated. The distribution of historical cultural material across the Van Buren NHS property corresponds to former or extant buildings. Not surprisingly, the highest frequencies are accounted for by architectural materials (window glass, nails, brick). Perhaps, however, the most interesting results of the ACMP distributional analysis come out of the ceramic data. First, all ceramics cluster around the mansion, which was occupied from ca. 1797 to the early 1970s. The relative absence of early-period wares and porcelain around the gate houses support a ca. 1850 date for their construction. Second, the cluster of creamware west of the mansion may indicate that an outbuilding existed in the mansion compound before the Van Buren period. Third, the configuration of the whiteware distribution around the mansion compound supports Simon's contention that the buildings at the north end of the line of outbuildings were constructed after the Van Buren period (Simon 1982a:27). Finally, the limited distribution of porcelain around the mansion (as opposed to the gate houses) was confirmed, and warrants further exploration in cultural (rather than temporal) terms.

Some of these patterns address the third objective of using the artifact contour maps to evaluate the excavators' original interpretations. Many of their observations were reflected in the spatial distribution of artifacts. The most compelling example is the way in which the

ceramic distributions address temporal issues such as the construction date of the gate houses and the mansion compound. Ultimately, however, the ability to evaluate interpretations made by the archeologists is limited by the generalized nature of the contour maps. Whereas the original archeologists had vertical as well as horizontal controls to assist in their interpretation, the ACMP was limited to evaluating only broad patterns of horizontal artifact distribution.

The results were, for the most part, expectable, and many reflected what was already demonstrable by looking at the original excavators' artifact analyses. The fourth objective, of making the information more easily accessible to Park staff and other researchers, was fulfilled, however. We have provided Park management with a visual summary of many of the artifacts excavated at Van Buren NHS, and this, in itself, is a valuable tool. The data summarized by the contour maps are of course just one element of the archeological investigations undertaken at Van Buren NHS. In conjunction with the other information provided in this report, however, they certainly enhance a manager's or researcher's ability to understand the current state of knowledge regarding cultural resources at the Park.

Finally, the fifth objective—to evaluate the efficacy of this approach—was achieved. The results suggest that, with reservations, this technique of combining artifact data in a distributional analysis might be useful at other sites that have diverse archeological collections. Even with the problems encountered in this analysis, we were able to make some interesting and potentially significant observations. If future projects are aware of and attempt to control for the limitations we noted, even more promising results are possible.

Management Summary

Since 1976 when Van Buren NHS was acquired by the NPS, five archeological surveys have been undertaken on the grounds of Lindenwald. A total of eight archeological collections, four of which resulted from these surveys and four from surface collecting, were cataloged by the ACMP (Table 1). The purpose of this report was to document the procedures followed during the cataloging, rebagging, and reboxing of the archeological collections, as well as to summarize the archeological surveys undertaken at the site. Since the original archeological reports for the surveys at Van Buren NHS were thorough and well documented, the purpose of this report was simply to synthesize rather than reanalyze the data.

Prior Research

The eight collections that constitute the Van Buren NHS archeological collections were given seven separate accession numbers (Table 1). The five archeological surveys account for only three of these accessions. Each survey is summarized in the preceding pages of this report, and will only be discussed briefly here.

Accession #223, the Historic Structures Report (HSR) Survey, was excavated by Kathleen W. Fiero in 1978 to aid in the restoration of Lindenwald (Fiero 1983). Fiero excavated in the basement rooms and the grounds immediately surrounding the mansion. The purpose of Fiero's excavation was to clarify and supplement what was known about the structural history of Lindenwald, to determine the original functions of the basement rooms and any changes these rooms may have undergone, and to evaluate the effect of the restoration project on archeological resources in the immediate area of the mansion (Fiero 1983: 10).

Fiero listed 71 features for the HSR Survey. Thirty of these features were found in the basement rooms and included drain pipes, builders' trenches, floors and subfloors, foundation walls, and a cesspool. The rest of the features were in the exterior excavation units and included builders' trenches, foundations, parts of the front porch, historic landscape grades, a hitherto unknown basement-level room, and a privy clean-out well.

Analyses of the more than 15,000 artifacts recovered during Fiero's excavations were undertaken in an attempt to date the deposits and determine functions of basement rooms and outdoor activity areas. Specific analyses were done on the following artifact categories: ceramics, window glass, nails, buttons, tobacco pipes, and faunal remains.

Accession #155 comprises two separate surveys conducted by Brona G. Simon in 1981: the Historic Grounds Survey (Simon 1982a) and the Utility Survey (Simon 1982b). The Historic Grounds Survey was undertaken to assist in understanding the sequence of

structures at the site and the evolutionary history of the grounds, as well as to investigate anomalies noted in an earlier remote sensing survey that was undertaken by the NPS Southwest Cultural Resources Center (NPS 1983; Simon 1982a:1). The Utility Survey was undertaken to investigate a utility line easement in which existing above-ground telephone and electrical lines were to be buried in an effort to restore Van Buren NHS to its appearance during the Van Buren occupation (Simon 1982b:3).

The archeological features that were found during both of Simon's 1981 surveys—more than 35—included builders' trenches, fill layers, pit features, a postmold, a foundation, and stone footings (Appendix 2).

The artifact assemblages from both of Simon's surveys were analyzed. The most straightforward analysis consisted of calculating percentage frequencies for the various artifact classes. Simon noted that, overall, the assemblages were remarkably similar (1982b:17). Simon also conducted a intensive spatial analysis of the artifacts recovered during the Historic Grounds Survey using SYMAP software (1982a:66–98). She generated contour maps based on artifact density (artifacts per cubic meter) for several functional groups of materials. These were building materials, window glass (which was also included in the building materials category), containers, early-period (Van Ness/early Van Buren) and late-period (post-Van Buren) ceramics, shell, bone, and coal.

Accession #337, the Electrical Line Easement survey, was conducted in 1984 by Joan Gallagher (1984). The purpose of Gallagher's survey was to investigate another easement for electrical lines that were to be buried underground at Lindenwald (Gallagher 1984:1).

Gallagher uncovered at least 11 features in her Electrical Line Easement survey (1984:10–33). These included fill layers and layers of gravel that, in certain sections of the survey, constituted the late Van Ness/early Van Buren northern drive (Appendix 2) (Gallagher 1984:19). Gallagher noted that her artifact assemblage was similar to those of previous excavators' collections in which building materials predominated (1984:32). She also divided her ceramics into "early" (Van Ness/early Van Buren) and "late" (post-Van Buren) and noted that the overwhelming majority (66.7%) were early (1984:35). No other formal artifact analyses were undertaken.

The remaining four accessions were surface collections. Accession #267, the Campbell House Collection, was found by the staff of the Building Conservation Branch of the Cultural Resources Center (NPS) while working on the restoration of Lindenwald in 1983. Accessions #315 and #317 were found around the grounds by the Van Buren NHS maintenance staff. The final collection, Accession #472, was recovered by a construction crew in window well #11 in Lindenwald.

One other archeological survey was undertaken at Van Buren NHS, but since the artifacts were never accessioned and are now missing, they could not be included in the

ACMP. This survey, the Archeological Impact Assessment, was conducted by Thomas F. Mahlstedt in 1979. The investigation area was located where the Park planned to install in-ground utilities, a well, a septic tank, and a leaching field for trailers that were to be erected for Park staff to use as temporary headquarters. The trailers were to be located in a plowed field on the west side of the property, to the rear of Lindenwald. The purpose of the investigation was to ensure that construction of the facilities would not destroy archeological resources in the area (Mahlstedt 1979:1).

Only one feature was uncovered during Mahlstedt's 1979 survey, and it was not identified or dated. In addition, no artifact analysis was conducted by Mahlstedt on the historical artifacts in his collection. Although no formal analysis was done on the prehistoric artifacts either, Mahlstedt did describe the single lithic tool he recovered (a scraper) and noted the overall morphology of his flakes (1979:7).

Collections Summary

The ACMP cataloged a total of 26,246 artifacts and 210.31 kg of weighed material from the Van Buren NHS archeological collections. The materials from Accession #223 constitute the largest of these collections. The ACMP inventoried a total of 20,548 artifacts and 177.30 kg of weighed material for the accession. Of these artifacts, 20,533 (or 99.9%) are historical and only 15 are prehistoric. Over half (55.3%) of these are architectural materials, and another 12.6% are ceramics and glass. Of the weighed categories, structural material (e.g., brick and mortar/plaster) constitutes 12.2% of the 177.30-kg total (Table 7), and soil samples account for another 81.0%.

The ACMP inventoried 5,278 artifacts and 30.31 kg of weighed material for Accession #155. Historical materials account for 96.5% (5,091) of the Simon collection, while prehistoric materials constitute the remaining 3.5% (187). Architectural material constitutes 39.8% of the counted artifacts, and brick and mortar/plaster account for over half (58.1%) of the weighed material. Fuel and fire byproducts represent 26.4% of the weighed material, and ceramics and vessel glass combined constitute 20.8% of the artifacts (Table 8).

Accession #337 is the smallest systematic collection cataloged by the ACMP, containing only 137 artifacts and 2.57 kg of weighed materials. The entire Gallagher collection was cataloged as historical. As with the Fiero and Simon collections, the architectural categories constitute the highest percentage of material (62.8%). The weighed materials consist overwhelmingly of structural material (i.e., brick and mortar/plaster; 90.7%). Ceramics and vessel glass combined represent 24.1% of the collection (Table 9).

The ACMP cataloged 243 artifacts and .08 kg of weighed material for Accession #472. All of these artifacts were cataloged as historical and consist primarily of architectural materials.

The remaining accessions (#267, #315, and #317) account for a very small percentage of the artifacts cataloged for the Van Buren NHS ACMP. Only 29 items are in Accession #267, 3 items and .05 kg of materials in Accession #315, and 8 items in Accession #317. Since these collections are so small, an analysis of their components would have little interpretive value.

All of the above collections were processed and cataloged according to NPS standards by the ACMP. The Van Buren NHS archeological collections are stored in 70 acid-free Hollinger boxes (Table 4). To maintain their integrity, the cataloging was done by accession number. The catalog numbers assigned to each accession by the ACMP are given in Table 5. All of the cataloging data was entered into the NPS Automated National Catalog System (ANCS), and catalog cards were printed and returned to the Park along with a copy of all the related data bases. The archeological collections are stored at the Springfield Armory NHS in Springfield, Massachusetts, until such time as the new visitor facility at Van Buren NHS is completed.

The archival materials generated by the Van Buren NHS archeological projects were also cataloged by accession. As with the artifact collections, all data were entered into ANCS, and catalog cards were printed and returned to the Park. A finding aid was also produced to provide an easy reference listing of the archival material within each box (Appendix 7). The archival collections include the original excavators' field notes, field photographs and slides, laboratory records, maps, and research records. This material is stored in 15 acid-free Hollinger boxes at the Park.

ACMP Evaluation

Since detailed reports existed for all of the archeological surveys that have taken place on the grounds of Van Buren NHS, the ACMP Evaluation for this Park was limited to synthesizing previously reported field results and attempting to combine the archeological collections through the use of spatial analysis.

Synthesis of Field Results

HISTORICAL-PERIOD SUMMARY

Archeological evidence for historical-period occupation of Van Buren NHS begins ca. 1797 when Peter Van Ness built the mansion that Van Buren later named Lindenwald. Excavations in and around the mansion corroborated this construction date, though not unequivocally since artifacts in the original builders' trench enjoyed a long period of manufacture. Archeology also corroborated the documentary and architectural evidence that rooms 1-5 constitute the original Van Ness structure (Fiero 1983:174).

Other features from the Van Ness time period were also identified archeologically. Fiero (1983:176) and Simon (1982b:22-26) uncovered the original landscape grade at the time the mansion was built. Fiero (1983:100) found evidence for the original front porch

built by Van Ness. Other features present on the property at the time of the Van Ness occupation may have included the semicircular drive and the circular drive, although the archeological data were not precise and only indicate a late 18th-/early 19th-century construction date (Simon 1982a:61-64; Gallagher 1984:21).

Archeological evidence for outbuildings in the mansion compound area during the Van Ness period was unclear. The data suggested that just one building stood to the west of the mansion until the late 19th century, but whether or not this was built by Van Ness is still unknown. Excavations in the garden area recovered early-period ceramics from the plow-zone, indicating that the area was used as early as the Van Ness period, although extensive plowing and the construction of a NPS parking lot precluded more precise observations (Simon 1982a:49). Attempts to date the farm office/smokehouse were inconclusive, although stratigraphic evidence did not preclude the possibility that at least some structure existed there during the Van Ness period (Simon 1982a:38). Finally, no evidence for the existence of the gate houses during the Van Ness period was found.

The period with which the NPS is most interested at Van Buren NHS is between 1839 and 1862 when Martin Van Buren himself owned the property. Archeology was able to document some of the structures and features added to the property by Van Buren. Evidence for modifications to the mansion itself was limited primarily to those effected by Upjohn in 1849-1850. The wings that Van Buren supposedly added to the structure after he bought it in 1839 have left no archeological trace that has been found to date. Upjohn's addition, however, was well documented archeologically by builders' trenches, walls, foundations, front porch remains, basement flooring, and several other features that represent improvements to the original structure. Among these last were three previously unknown features identified by Fiero (1983): a cesspool (in room 9) that drained a flush toilet, a privy clean-out well (outside of room 14), and a basement-level room of unknown function (in unit W.1).

Several historical grades that encompass Van Buren's occupation of Lindenwald were identified archeologically. Fiero (1983:176) found a lens of brick and mortar rubble from Upjohn's renovations, Simon (1982b:22-26) and Gallagher (1984:17) identified fills from the early Van Buren modifications, and Simon (1982b:22-26) found fill from the Upjohn renovations. According to the archeological evidence gathered by Simon, outbuildings in the mansion compound during the Van Buren period may have been limited to the barn/shed and possibly a one-hole privy shielded by dense lilac plantings (Simon 1982a:36).

All three drives were tentatively assigned to the Van Buren period (although the semicircular and circular drive could have been constructed earlier), as were the carriage house, the gate houses, and the farm office/smokehouse. None of the temporal evidence for these structures was unequivocal, however. No structural remains were found in the area of the carriage house, but most of the diagnostic artifacts dated from the late 18th and early 19th centuries (leaving the possibility that at least some structure might have been in this

area before and/or during the Van Buren period) (Simon 1982a:45). Neither gate house could be positively dated either, owing primarily to later disturbances. The builders' trench of the north gate house was obscured by late 19th/early 20th century structural modifications (Simon 1982a:57). Similarly, the builders' trench of the south gate house was destroyed by NPS renovations in the 1970s (Simon 1982b:38). Temporal evidence for the farm office/smokehouse was equally elusive. No diagnostic artifacts were found in the builders' trench of the farm office/smokehouse, but the trench was dug into one stratum and capped by another that each contained structural debris dating from the late 18th/early 19th centuries (Simon 1982a:38). This at least allows for the possibility that the structure was erected during Van Buren's tenure of the property.

Post-Van Buren modifications to the property were also documented in the archeological record. The mansion itself was left fairly intact except that Ken Campbell added a front porch that stretched across the width of the mansion in the 1950s. This porch was being dismantled in 1979 when Fiero did her survey, and it left extensive traces in the archeological record (1983:95).

Simon's investigations of the mansion compound suggested a possible sequence of buildings in this area after the Van Buren period. The kitchen/laundry that Stokinger attributed to Van Buren was more likely built by the Wagoners and stood at the northern end of a line of connected outbuildings. This would be the small shed and large outbuilding in the late 19th-century photographs and the structure described in the 1891 newspaper article (which, significantly, described the north side of the mansion). Instead of being "leveled" in the mid 1920s as suggested by Stokinger (1981:125), its use was perhaps changed to the wood shed and ice storage described by Clemintine DeProse in 1938.

The possible Van Buren house barn/shed was gone by the time the DeProsses acquired the property in 1925, perhaps having been pivoted by the Birneys to be attached to the small shed and large outbuilding (kitchen/laundry) constructed by the Wagoners. This alteration would have completed the line of outbuildings that Clemintine DeProse described.

Excavations around the gate houses were inconclusive, but the north gate house was certainly modified sometime after 1890 (Simon 1982a:50). In addition, measurements of the north gate house annex foundation corroborated Stokinger's (1981:102) hypothesis that the annex was originally the west garden house (Simon 1982a:55, 57). Finally, an interesting outcome of Simon's investigation of the south gate house was the possibility that it was not occupied until after the Van Buren period. Several lines of evidence—architectural, documentary, and archeological—supported this hypothesis (1982a:61).

PREHISTORIC SUMMARY

Very little is known about the prehistoric use of the Van Buren property. The only systematic archeological surveys undertaken on the property were directed at locating and identifying historical-period cultural resources, and areas of high prehistoric potential were not investigated. Some prehistoric artifacts were found during the archeological investiga-

tions, however, and it is known that prehistoric occupation of the mid-Hudson Valley area began approximately 12,500 years ago and continued until contact occurred with Europeans ca. 1609 (Stokinger 1981: 31, 39).

During her 1978 excavation, Fiero found a total of 15 prehistoric artifacts including a chert knife, a fragment of an indeterminate projectile point tip made from chert, and a complete chert projectile point that she identified as either a Brewerton corner notched or Vosburg type (the ACMP cataloged it as the former). Fiero concluded that "the location of these tools had no relationship to any prehistoric activity in which they may have been involved" and hypothesized that they were "intentionally or unintentionally picked up and thrown away during the period of construction and occupation at Lindenwald" (1985:192). The remaining prehistoric artifacts were flakes, 9 of which were found in "an undisturbed pre-Van Ness deposit" in unit E.7. on the east side of the house (Fiero 1983:192).

Mahlstedt (1979:6-8) found a prehistoric scraper tool and 8 or 11 (8 according to the artifact inventory and 11 according to the text) flakes during his excavations at Van Buren NHS. Five of the flakes were found in STP A3 (the rest were found elsewhere on the surface), but bracketing STPs around A3 produced no more lithic debris. Mahlstedt concluded that the area was either disturbed or that "the activity loci itself exists beyond the limits of testing" (1979:7).

The prehistoric component of the Simon collection consisted of 187 artifacts. Four of these artifacts were bifacial tools—one of chert and three of argillite—and the rest were flakes. The distribution of the flakes led Simon to conclude that three major loci of prehistoric activity were uncovered by her survey. She hypothesized that the area around the mansion where Fiero found the possible Brewerton corner-notched or Vosburg-type projectile point was a fourth locus of prehistoric activity (Simon 1982a:99).

Such indications that prehistoric activity took place in the area of the Van Buren NHS property are not unexpected given the prehistory of the area, although most of the deposits were in a disturbed context. The archeological data from the excavations conducted at Van Buren NHS show that the land had been used extensively in the historical period for dwellings and farming, activities that would have disturbed *in situ* evidence of prehistoric use. Using the little archeological evidence that existed, Simon suggested that the time frame for Native American site activity at Van Buren NHS could range from the Middle Archaic to the Woodland period (Simon 1982a:102). Contact with the Dutch, along with attacks from the Mohawk tribe, led to a decline in the local Indian population—Algonkian-speaking Machianacs (Machicans or Mohicans)—so that by 1743 they had all but moved out of the area (Stokinger 1981:39).

Artifact Distribution

A new technique was employed during the ACMP of Van Buren NHS in order to investigate the spatial distribution of artifact frequencies (by artifact class) across the site.

The artifacts from the systematic surveys were plotted using the Surfer mapping program with the goal of increasing the interpretive potential of the collections and making the information more easily accessible to Park staff and other researchers. The methodology and results of this analysis are presented in detail in this report.

The distribution of artifacts of all classes corresponds closely to the locations of structures and building foundations. Of the artifact classes included in the study, only some of the ceramics (i.e., creamware, pearlware, and whiteware) could be used as temporal indicators. The rest of the artifacts could only be interpreted functionally. The generalized nature of the computer graphics did not, in general, help in dating or assigning function to individual structures, but some interesting observations could be made.

A concentration of creamware to the west of the mansion may indicate that an outbuilding existed in the area of the mansion compound before Van Buren's time. This is interesting since none of the archeologists was able to demonstrate this through their own artifact and stratigraphic analyses. The relative absence of creamware and pearlware around the gate houses supports other evidence (archeological and documentary) that the structures were built around 1850. Simon's SYMAP data are somewhat at odds with this observation, however, since they seem to show a concentration of early-period wares around the north gate house. Closer examination prompted by the ACMP distributional analysis, however, suggests that Simon's concentration is actually a little to the north and west of the extant north gate house foundation, and falls more in the vicinity of one of the historical dumps that Simon observed along the north fence line (1982a:figures 31, 32, 33, 34). The distribution of whiteware in the mansion compound area extends slightly north and may help corroborate Simon's conclusion that the northernmost building was erected in the late 19th/early 20th century (1982a:27).

Porcelain concentrations also served as temporal indicators, though in a somewhat indirect way. Fiero observed that most of the porcelain she excavated came from late Van Ness or early Van Buren deposits (1983:135). The absence in the distributional analysis of porcelain concentrations around the gate houses may therefore support the conclusion that they were built (or occupied) after the early Van Buren period (i.e., during the Upjohn renovations of 1849-1850).

Functional analyses could be made using the rest of the artifacts included in this study. Concentrations of redware in the mansion compound area, for example, may suggest the presence of a kitchen or scullery outbuilding. Structural materials consistently cluster around the mansion and reflect the many periods of renovation. High frequencies of fuel and fire byproducts at the northeast corner of the mansion could relate to the coal chute that Fiero identified in basement room 15, and another concentration to the west of the mansion may indicate the presence of a fuel storage or refuse facility among the mansion compound outbuildings.

Recommendations

The archeological investigations at Van Buren NHS have demonstrated that the property has significant archeological resources. The site has a long history of human occupation, from ca. 5,000 B.P. to the NPS acquisition of the property in 1976. The archeological investigations that have taken place on the property to date have demonstrated that valuable archeological resources remain intact in many areas of the site. What is more, the quality of those investigations and their associated documentation has produced collections that can be useful to researchers and Park management. This section includes not only general recommendations regarding the management of future archeological investigations, but also suggestions concerning the kinds of research questions that might be addressed by using the existing collections and by conducting further archeological excavations.

Collections

Since so much archeological work has already been undertaken at Van Buren NHS, the foremost recommendations concern the existing materials that have been recovered from the site and are curated at the Springfield Armory NHS in Massachusetts (until such time as the Park's new visitor facility is completed). The Van Buren NHS archeological collections are large, diverse, and remarkably well provenienced, and, as such, offer abundant research potential to researchers interested in late 18th through early 20th-century material culture. In addition, the ACMP has cataloged all of the collections according to the same system, and the information has been entered into computer files, making the collections more accessible and therefore more useful to researchers and Park management.

Although the Van Buren NHS archeological collections comprise a wide variety of materials, several classes of artifacts stand out as having further research potential. In particular, the moderately sized collection of porcelain could be used as a comparative collection for other sociocultural studies. The collection is unique not only because of its uniformity of design, but also because it appears to be tightly provenienced. The porcelain at Van Buren NHS is not only limited in space (it clusters around the mansion), but also in time (most sherds come from deposits that date from the late Van Ness/early Van Buren period).

Two other artifact classes that could bear further study and might serve as useful comparative collections are the faunal assemblage and the buttons. Over 2,400 bone fragments were recovered during the archeological investigations at Van Buren NHS, and many of these have been identified and analyzed according to several criteria (Fiero 1983:157-167). Further analysis in terms of socioeconomic scaling might produce interesting results. The more than 100 buttons might also prove useful to researchers interested in 19th-century personal effects.

Other artifact classes are also fairly well represented in the Van Buren NHS archeological collections. The 130 white clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems, the almost 1,220 fragments of bottle glass, and the more than 2,000 historical-period ceramic sherds might form the basis of interesting sociocultural studies. The prehistoric materials (187 in total, most of which are flakes) could possibly be examined for material type and flake morphology to try and identify the kinds of prehistoric activities that may have taken place at the site.

Excavation

Other recommendations concern research questions that might be addressed by future archeological work at Van Buren NHS. Even though much of the site has been disturbed by various construction activities (both historical and recent), there are areas that may have enough archeological integrity to support further excavation. While a full-scale excavation of the entire area is not recommended because of extensive site disturbances, specific areas would benefit from further investigation.

The documentary record for the construction sequence of structures on the property is still not entirely clear. Structures and landscape features of primary interest in previous surveys were the mansion, the mansion compound, the carriage house, the garden and garden structures, the north and south gate houses, and the drives. Many cultural features were uncovered on the site, but the archeological record was not able to establish exact construction dates or building sequences.

Archeological investigations in and around the mansion left the question of the disposition of Van Buren's early "wings" unanswered. It is possible that no evidence remains that could be recovered. Not only were the wings short-lived (probably not much more than 10 years), but the area around the mansion was disturbed by the subsequent Upjohn renovations. Even so, the row of large stones (Feature 3, unit N.1) that Fiero found north of the mansion could indicate that some evidence remains. If further excavations take place in this vicinity, the question of Van Buren's "wings" should certainly be kept in mind.

The archeological evidence for the sequence of structures in the mansion compound does not unequivocally answer the question of what buildings were present during the Van Buren tenure of the property. It is possible that more archeology could be done underneath and around the cinder block garage (areas that may have some archeological integrity [Simon 1982a:32]) to address this question and to further explore the function(s) of the buildings. In addition, the area to the northwest of the current garage, where Mahlstedt found the unidentified stone feature, could also bear further exploration.

Further investigations of the area that Simon investigated to try and locate the carriage house would probably be fruitless given the extent of her testing (1982a:39). Investigation of the pile of rubble identified as the carriage house on the western property boundary during

the remote sensing project (NPS 1983) might be useful, however. Identification of this rubble as the remains of the carriage house would clarify that the structure had originally existed off of current NPS property in the fields to the west (Simon 1982a:38).

Grading operations and the construction of the gravel parking lot probably disturbed the garden area. Although further archeological investigations there would probably not uncover any evidence of the garden, this area would benefit from paleobotanical investigation. Pollen analysis is especially recommended because soil processes preserve the pollen record by moving it down through the profile away from the disturbed zone at the surface (Gerald Kelso, personal communication 1991).

Archeological investigations of the gate houses were unable to answer with certainty the pressing question of when they were built. Unfortunately, the builders' trench of the south gate house has been completely disturbed by structural renovations during the 1970s, and further investigations there are unlikely to produce useful results. The north gate house, however, may still have an intact builders' trench on its east side. If so, the structure may be able to be dated, which would settle this long-standing question.

The drives have been fairly securely identified and dated by Simon (1982a, 1982b) and Gallagher (1984). The only drive that might bear further investigation is the U-shaped drive since identification of its exact course might help investigators locate structures that lay along it (e.g., the carriage house; Figure 5).

In general, recent advances (methodological as well as technological) in the field of landscape archeology might be applied to several areas of the site. Stokinger's (1981) documentary report includes some information on changes to the Lindenwald landscape, but the archeological investigations have heretofore concentrated more on the structural history of the property. Historical-period agricultural activity could be investigated in the area north of the mansion where an orchard and rye fields are known to have existed (Figure 5). Land-use studies may be possible in the general vicinity of the mansion, supplementing the data on historical grades gathered by Fiero (1983), Simon (1982a, 1982b), and Gallagher (1984). Particularly interesting would be a study of the changing aspect of the formal front yard area as compared against the working mansion compound behind the house. One element of a general landscape approach to archeology at Van Buren NHS might be to identify and correlate soil strata from different areas of the site. While this would certainly be useful in the areas of investigation suggested above, it might also help illuminate aspects of land use during the prehistoric period.

Finally, there has been no focused prehistoric survey of Van Buren NHS, although Mahlstedt (1979), Fiero (1983), and Simon (1982a, 1982b) recovered prehistoric material. Because of extensive historical-period disturbances, the existence of many intact prehistoric deposits is doubtful. A prehistoric component exists on the site, however, and is a concern that should be addressed in any future archeological investigations. Despite the historical-

period disturbance to the area, the results of such a study could provide data to be integrated into the interpretation of the site.

Summary

Since this report is only a summary of the archeological excavations at Van Buren NHS, it is suggested that it be used for research purposes in conjunction with the original archeological reports should any future archeological fieldwork be undertaken at the Park. A further recommendation would be to study both the History collection (in particular the ceramics and glassware) at the Park as well as the materials in the archeological collections before cataloging any artifacts found during future fieldwork. Prior knowledge of the contents of these collections would aid in the comparison and possible cross referencing of the collections. This would help not only in the dating of the historical archeological materials, but also in site interpretation for Van Buren NHS.

In addition, it is imperative that tight excavation controls be maintained in any future archeological work at the Park. The surveys that have already been conducted there (and which are detailed in this report) not only did this, but they also kept detailed field notes and produced comprehensible written reports. All of these factors made the ACMP of Van Buren NHS much more productive than it would have been otherwise, which resulted in well-provenienced collections that have future research potential. It is unfortunate that the materials recovered from Mahlstedt's Archeological Impact Assessment could not be located as their absence produces a gap in the record.

The number of cultural materials and features uncovered at Van Buren NHS confirms the archeological sensitivity of the site. It is therefore essential that any planned construction or restoration involving ground disturbance at the Park be preceded by an archeological investigation. The information already gleaned from the archeological record has aided in the understanding and interpretation of the Park, and future excavations promise more of the same.

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Appendix 1.
Archeological Collections Accountability Tables for Van Buren NHS

PARK NAME: MAVA
(Acronym)

Site	Archeologist (Affiliation)	Date(s) Of Fieldwork	Report Reference	Artifact Inventory in Report (Y/N)	Proven- ience Data (Y/N)	Park Accession #	Accession Date	Acquisition Type	Catalog #s
1) Utilities for Trailers	Thomas F. Mahlstedt (NCR, NARO)	Nov. 6 - 8 1979	Mahlstedt 1979	Yes	Yes	Not Accessioned	-----		
2) Survey (PKG.102)	Kathleen W. Fiero (DSC, NPS)	Sept. 13 - Oct. 28. 1978	Fiero 1983	Yes	Yes	223	9/20/82	Field Collection	Not Cataloged
3) Survey	Brona Simon (PAL, Brown Univ)	May 18 - June 3, 1981	Simon 1982a	Yes	Yes	155	6/3 /81 (Dec. 9, 1982) *	Field Collection	Not Cataloged
4) Electrical Line Survey	Joan Gallagher (PAL, Inc.)	Sept. 1984	Gallagher 1984	Yes	Yes	337	Jan 14, 1985	Field Collection	Not Cataloged
5) Utility (Mansion & So. Gate House)	Brona G. Simon (PAL, Brown Univ.)	August 1981	Simon 1982b	No	Yes	155 (Combined w/#3 above)	6/3/81	Field Collection	Not Cataloged
6) Surface Collection	MAVA Staff	1980 to Present	-----	No	No	55, 64, 66, 67, 69, 71 - 92, 95 - 112, 122 - 123, 125, 140 - 142, 144 - 145, 149 - 150, 152 - 153, 159 - 160, 164,	199, 201, 212, 255, 262 - 264, 270, 276 - 278, 306, 311 - 313, 316, 326		assigned but no cards prepared

* returned from Brown

PARK NAME: MAVA (Acronym)

Inventoried by ACMP	Estimated # Artifacts	Est. # Lots (Gross Material Types)	Estimated # of ACMP lots	Est. # Lots (Finest Breakdown)	Storage Location	Storage Containers	Artifacts sorted by	Documentation		
								Field Notes	Maps	Photos
1)					Not at Park					
2) No	16,542 & 1,868 bone	178	1,023	1,056	Basement SPAR Museum	in Plastic Bags in 38 Cardboard Boxes	Provenience (possibly by Material)	@MAVA	@ MAVA	
3) No	8,971	2,634	8,699	9,799	Basement SPAR Museum	* in Plastic Bags 23 small Hollinger boxes in 4 large cartons	Provenience	@ MAVA	Not @ MAVA or SPAR (@ Brown?)	
4) Yes	816	88	116	116	@ MAVA	Plastic bags in 1 cardboard box	(41) ACMP System	@MAVA acc. 347	?	
5) No	5,708	740	2,228	2,503	Combined w/ #3 above	(Bags labelled "MVB electric line")	Provenience	@ Brown	?	
6) No	279	88	c.164	164	Pole Barn	Plastic Bags and cardboard boxes	Acc. #	some prov. data accession folders	No	No
Total =	34,184	3,728	12,230	13,638						

* bags labelled "MVB 1981"

Archeological Collections Accountability Project
(Revised 8/91)

PARK NAME: MAVA (page 1)
(Acronym)

<u>Site</u>	<u>Archeologist (Affiliation)</u>	<u>Date(s) Of Fieldwork</u>	<u>Report Reference</u>	<u>Artifact Inventory (Y/N)</u>	<u>Proven- ience Data (Y/N)</u>	<u>Park Accession #</u>	<u>Accession Date</u>	<u>Acquisition Type</u>	<u>Catalog #s</u>
1) Archeological Impact Assessment	Thomas F. Mahlstedt (NCR, NARO)	Nov. 6-8, 1979	Mahlstedt 1979	Yes	Yes	Not Accessioned	—	—	—
2) Historic Structures Report Survey	Kathleen W. Fiero (DSC, NPS)	Sept. 13- Oct. 28, 1978	Fiero 1983	Yes	Yes	223	9/20/82	Field Collection	MAVA # 4255-4299 MAVA # 4501-7848 MAVA # 7850-8218 MAVA # 8220-8838 MAVA # 8840-8913 MAVA # 8917 MAVA # 8919-9334 MAVA # 9376 MAVA # 9387 MAVA # 9389
3) Historic Grounds Survey	Brona Simon (PAL, Brown University)	May 18-June 3, 1981	Simon 1982a	Yes	Yes	155	6/3/81 (returned from Brown 12/9/82)	Field Collection	MAVA # 2000-3373 MAVA # 3375-4100 MAVA # 9377-9382
4) Electrical Line Easement	Joan Gallagher (PAL, Inc.)	Sept. 1984	Gallagher 1984	Yes	Yes	337	1/14/85	Field Collection	MAVA # 4101-4240 MAVA # 9383-9386
5) Utility Survey	Brona G. Simon (PAL, Brown Univ.)	Aug. 1981	Simon 1982b	No	Yes	155 (combined with #3)	6/3/81	Field Collection	see #3 above

Archeological Collections Accountability Project
(Revised 8/91)

PARK NAME: MAVA (page 2)
(Acronym)

<u>Inventoried by ACP</u>	<u># of Artifacts</u>	<u># of ACMP Lots</u>	<u>Storage Location</u>	<u>Storage Containers</u>	<u>Artifacts Sorted by</u>	<u>Field Notes</u>	<u>Maps</u>	<u>Photos</u>
1) No	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2) Yes	20,548 177.30 kg	4,871	Springfield Armory NHS, Museum	Plastic bags in Hollinger boxes	ACMP system	Yes	Yes	Yes
3) Yes	5,278 30.31 kg	2,110	Springfield Armory NHS, Museum	Plastic bags in Hollinger boxes	ACMP system	Yes	No	Yes
4) Yes	137 2.57 kg	140	Springfield Armory NHS, Museum	Plastic bags in Hollinger boxes	ACMP system	Yes	No	No
5) Yes	combined with #3	see #3	Springfield Armory NHS, Museum	Plastic bags in Hollinger boxes	ACMP system	Yes	No	Yes

Archeological Collections Accountability Project
(Revised 8/91)

PARK NAME: MAVA (page 1, cont.)
(Acronym)

<u>Site</u>	<u>Archeologist (Affiliation)</u>	<u>Date(s) Of Fieldwork</u>	<u>Report Reference</u>	<u>Artifact Inventory in Report (Y/N)</u>	<u>Proven- ience Data (Y/N)</u>	<u>Park Accession #</u>	<u>Accession Date</u>	<u>Acquisition Type</u>	<u>Catalog #s</u>
6) Surface Collections	Van Buren NHS Staff	1980 to present	—	—	—	55, 64, 67, 69, 71-92, 95-112, 122, 123, 125, 140-142, 144, 145, 149, 150, 152, 153, 159, 160, 164, 199, 201, 212, 215, 262- 264, 270, 276-278, 306, 311- 313, 316, 326	1980 to present	Surface Collection	assigned but no cards prepared
7) Campbell House Collection	Building Conservation Branch (NARO, NPS)	1983	—	—	—	267	5/10/83	Surface Collection	MAVA # 4241-4249
8) Surface Collection	Van Buren NHS maintenance staff	unknown	—	—	—	315	8/8/84	Surface Collection	MAVA # 4251-4254
9) Surface Collection	Van Buren NHS maintenance staff	unknown	—	—	—	317	8/9/84	Surface Collection	MAVA # 4250
10) Window Well #11	unnamed construction crew	unknown	—	—	—	472	4/5/89	Surface Collection	MAVA # 9335-9375

Archeological Collections Accountability Project
(Revised 8/91)

PARK NAME: MAVA (page 2, cont.)
(Acronym)

<u>Inventoried by ACMP</u>	<u># of Artifacts</u>	<u># of ACMP Lots</u>	<u>Storage Location</u>	<u>Storage Containers</u>	<u>Artifacts Sorted by</u>	<u>Field Notes</u>	<u>Maps</u>	<u>Photos</u>
6) No	—	—	Pole Barn	Plastic bags and cardboard boxes	Accession #	Some	No	No
7) Yes	29	9	Springfield Armory NHS, Museum	Plastic bags in Hollinger boxes	ACMP system	No	No	No
8) Yes	3 0.05 kg	4	Springfield Armory NHS, Museum	Plastic bags in Hollinger boxes	ACMP system	No	No	No
9) Yes	8	1	Springfield Armory NHS, Museum	Plastic bags in Hollinger boxes	ACMP system	No	No	No
10) Yes	243 0.08 kg	41	Springfield Armory NHS, Museum	Plastic bags in Hollinger boxes	ACMP system	No	No	No
Totals	26,246 210.31 kg	7,176						

Appendix 2.
Features Uncovered during Archeological Surveys of Van Buren NHS

Note: The information in the “Household Affiliation” and “Date(s)” columns should not be taken as fact, but rather as the original investigator’s interpretation. This interpretation is based on the original investigator’s evaluation of the documentary, architectural, and archeological data combined.

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Feature Description</i>	<i>Feature Designation</i>	<i>Page Reference (Fiero 1983)</i>	<i>Household Affiliation</i>	<i>Date(s)</i>
<i>Interior Features:</i>					
Room 1	lime mortar floor	Feature 1	37	Martin Van Buren	1854-1890s
Room 5	floor and subfloor foundation to the north wall	Feature 1	43	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
		Feature 2	46	Peter Van Ness	1797
Room 6	rubble-filled pit of unknown function rubble-filled pit of unknown function floor and subfloor	Feature 1	48	Martin Van Buren?	filled 1830-1850
		Feature 2	48	Martin Van Buren?	filled 1830-1850
		Feature 3	53	Martin Van Buren	1840-1850
Room 6A	cylindrical brick oven between R6 and R7	R6A	55	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
Room 7	floor and subfloor foundation to oven (R6A) builders' trench for oven (R6A) foundation stone foundation wall of the exterior, and stone south wall of the room builders' trench for south wall foundation	Feature 1	57	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
		Feature 2	57	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
		Feature 3	57	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
		Feature 4	57	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
		Feature 5	57	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Feature Description</i>	<i>Feature Designation</i>	<i>Page Reference (Fiero 1983)</i>	<i>Household Affiliation</i>	<i>Date(s)</i>
Room 9	brick and stone platform lead pipe, part of drainage system for flush toilet (drained into Feat 5)	Feature 1	60	?	?
		Feature 2	60	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
	foundation to brick east wall of room	Feature 3	60	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
		Feature 4	60-64	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
	cesspool for flush toilet (Feat 2 drained into this)	Feature 5	64	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
	iron pipe (may have extended into Feat 5)	Feature 6	67	?	?
	apparent overflow drain for Feat 5	Feature 7	67	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
	spread stone foundation to brick north wall	Feature 8	67	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
	small amount of evident flooring	Feature 9	67	various	1849-1850 and after
Room 11	extension of brick drain (R9, Feat 7) associated with cesspool (R9, Feat 5)	Feature 1	72	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
		Feature 2	72	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
	west, exterior wall foundation	Feature 3	72	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
	foundation to brick north wall	Feature 3a	72	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
	fireplace foundation	Feature 4	72	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
	stone foundation to brick south wall	Feature 5	77	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
	builders' trench for brick drain (Feat 1)				
	builders' trench for west wall foundation (Feat 2)	Feature 6	77	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
	floor and subfloor	Feature 7	77	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Feature Description</i>	<i>Feature Designation</i>	<i>Page Reference (Fiero 1983)</i>	<i>Household Affiliation</i>	<i>Date(s)</i>
Room 14	opening extending completely through west wall (this room is a dry privy shaft extending from first floor to basement)	Feature 1	80	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850; filled late 19th century
<i>Exterior Features:</i>					
N.1, E.1, E.2, E.3, E.4, S.1, S.3, S.5, S.7	foundation of Van Ness house	Feature 1a	82-85	Peter Van Ness	ca. 1797
N.1, E.1, E.2, E.3, E.4, S.1, S.3, S.5, S.7	builders' trench to Van Ness foundation	Feature 1b	85	Peter Van Ness	ca. 1797
W.1, W.3, W.4, S.1, S.9, S.10	foundation of Upjohn addition	Feature 2a	85-89	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
S.1, S.9, S.10	builders' trench to Upjohn foundation	Feature 2b	89	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
N.1	builders' trench	Feature 3	89-94	?	between 1797 and 1849-1850
	bituminized fiber drain pipe	Feature 4a	94	?	recent
	builder's trench associated with drain pipe (Feat 4a)	Feature 4b	94-95	?	recent
E.1, E.4, E.6, E.7, E.8	portions of Campbell front porch	Feature 5a	95	Ken Campbell	ca. 1958

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Feature Description</i>	<i>Feature Designation</i>	<i>Page Reference (Fiero 1983)</i>	<i>Household Affiliation</i>	<i>Date(s)</i>
E.1, E.4	builders' trenches associated with portions of Campbell front porch	Feature 5b	95	Ken Campbell	ca. 1958
E.1, E.4, E.5, E.8	two footings for the Upjohn designed front porch	Feature 6a	95-100	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
E.1, E.4, E.5	builders' trench associated with Upjohn footings (Feat 6a)	Feature 6b	100	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
E.2, E.3	two rows of brick on either side of front door	Feature 7a	100	Peter Van Ness?	pre-1850; prob. ca. 1797
E.1, E.2, E.4	four areas paved with brick (apparently associated with Feat 7a)	Feature 7b	100-102	Peter Van Ness?	pre-1850; prob. ca. 1797
E.2, E.5, E.6, E.7, E.8	catch-all for apparently undisturbed, small features in front porch area with unknown functions	Feature 8	102	?	?
S.1, S.2	window well of window 19	Feature 9	102, 104	orig. Peter Van Ness?; modified Martin Van Buren & recent	ca. 1797?; 1849-1850; recent
	modern window well	Feature 9a	104-108	?	recent
	brick and mortar window well	Feature 9b	104-108	?	pre-1849-1850
	row of uniform tabular stones	Feature 9c	104-108	?	pre-1849-1850

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Feature Description</i>	<i>Feature Designation</i>	<i>Page Reference (Fiero 1983)</i>	<i>Household Affiliation</i>	<i>Date(s)</i>
S.1, S.9	window well for window 18	Feature 10a	110	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
S.9	builders' trench for window well for window 18 (Feat 10a)	Feature 10b	110	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
S.10	window well for window 14 ceramic drain pipe	Feature 11	112-113	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
		Feature 12a	112-113	?	ca. 1890 or later
	builders' trench for drain pipe (Feat 12a) lead pipe	Feature 12b	112	?	ca. 1890 or later
		Feature 13a	112-113	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
S.3, S.11	ceramic sewer pipe builders' trench associated with sewer pipe (Feat 15a)	Feature 13b	112-113	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
		Feature 14	112, 115	?	between 1849-1850 and 1890s
		Feature 15a	115-116	?	recent
S.2, S.3, S.11	circular stone pit builders' trench for stone pit (Feat 16a)	Feature 15b	115	?	recent
		Feature 16a	115-117	?	pre-1850
		Feature 16b	119	?	pre-1850
W.1, W.2	stone stoop and walk	Feature 17	119	Ken Campbell	ca. 1958
W.2, W.3	galvanized pipe to carry wire builders' trench for galvanized pipe (Feat 18a)	Feature 18a	119	NPS	ca. 1976
		Feature 18b	119	NPS	ca. 1976

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Feature Description</i>	<i>Feature Designation</i>	<i>Page Reference (Fiero 1983)</i>	<i>Household Affiliation</i>	<i>Date(s)</i>
W.1	room associated with exterior doorway in Room 13 possible remains of a stoop basement-level room	Feature 19 Feature 9a (19a?) Feature 19b	119-126 119, 122 119, 123	Martin Van Buren pre-Campbell ?	1849-1850 pre-1957 ?
W.3, W.4	privy clean-out well (west of privy [R14]) opening between privy (R14) and exterior privy clean-out well (Feat 20)	Feature 20 Feature 21	126-131 130-131	Martin Van Buren Martin Van Buren	1849-1850 1849-1850
W.2, W.3, W.4	builders' trench associated with doorway (Feat 19) and privy clean-out well (Feat 20)	Feature 22	130, 132	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
W.3	stones and compacted earth near doorway (Feat 19)	Feature 23	132-133	?	?
N.1, S.1, S.3, S.5, S.7, S.9, S.10	drip line on north and south sides of house	Feature 24	134	?	recent

Archeological Impact Assessment

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Feature Description</i>	<i>Page Reference (Mahlstedt 1979)</i>	<i>Household Affiliation</i>	<i>Date(s)</i>
TP B5	large, flat fieldstone across entire floor of pit, possible remains of historic structure	8-9	?	?
expanded area of TP B5	numerous flat stones, lying contiguously, creating possible stone floor	8-9	?	?

Accession #155

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Feature Description</i>	<i>Feature Designation</i>	<i>Page Reference (Simon 1982a, 1982b)</i>	<i>Household Affiliation</i>	<i>Date(s)</i>
<i>Mansion:</i>					
T15	fill layer associated with landscaping activities builders' trench for mansion foundation small, coarse sand filled square shaped pit, unknown function two fill layers	Locus 4 Locus 2 Locus 3 Stratum (S) 3; Locus 1	22-24 (b) 22-24 (b) 22-24 (b) 22-25 (b)	Peter Van Ness? Martin Van Buren? ? Martin Van Buren or Babsom Birney	late 18th century 1849-1850? ? 1849-1850 or 1917-1922 ? post-1976
T16	builders' trench associated with construction of window well trench-like feature excavated by Denver Service Center landscaping fill layer landscaping fill layer landscaping fill layer	S 4 S 1 S 3 S 2 S 1	24-25 (b) 22 (a); 23, 25, 26 (b) 26-27 (b) 26-27 (b) 26-27 (b)	? NPS Peter Van Ness Peter Van Ness/ Martin Van Buren Martin Van Buren	? late 18th century late 18th/early 19th century 1849-1850
T19	several fill layers of previous road beds gravel layer—possible driveway	S 1-S 4 S 6	26, 28 (b) 26, 28 (b)	various Peter Van Ness	? late 18th century

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Feature Description</i>	<i>Feature Designation</i>	<i>Page Reference (Simon 1982a, 1982b)</i>	<i>Household Affiliation</i>	<i>Date(s)</i>
T19 (cont.)	fill layer	S 5	26, 28 (b)	Peter Van Ness/ Martin Van Buren	late 18th/early 19th century
<i>Mansion Compound:</i>					
SPE3	cluster of bricks (many painted red)	-	22 (a); 26, 29 (b)	Peter Van Ness?	1797?
T21	cylindrical shaped outline, unknown function pit-type feature containing large amount of charcoal, possible prehistoric use	Locus 1 Locus 4	30-31 (b) 30-31 (b)	? -	? ?
T7	stone footing erected for garage and lean-to	-	27, 29, 30 (a)	Adam and Freeman Wagoner?	late 19th/early 20th century
T7	two fill layers under stone footing	S1, S2	27, 29, 30 (a)	Adam and Freeman Wagoner?	late 19th/early 20th century
T6A	layers of fill similar to T7	S1, S2	27, 30 (a)	Adam and Freeman Wagoner?	late 19th/early 20th century
T6A	buried A horizon	A1	27 (a)	Peter Van Ness/Martin Van Buren	late 18th/early 19th century

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Feature Description</i>	<i>Feature Designation</i>	<i>Page Reference (Simon 1982a, 1982b)</i>	<i>Household Affiliation</i>	<i>Date(s)</i>
T4A, T4B, T5A, T5B	wall fall and cobble paving, possible association with carriage barn/woodshed	-	27, 31, 32 (a)	Adam and Freeman Wagoner?	late 19th/early 20th century
T14	pit-shaped locus of fill with stone placed above locus	Locus 1	32-33 (a)	Adam and Freeman Wagoner?	post-1875
<i>Carriage House:</i>					
T20	small pit feature, probable trash pit	Locus 1	44 (a); 32-33 (b)	Peter Van Ness/Martin Van Buren	late 18th/early 19th century
T1A, T1B, T1C	dense, compacted concentration of gravel, clay, and sand, probable abandoned driveway or road	S1	39, 43 (a)	Peter Van Ness/Martin Van Buren	late 18th/early 19th century
T2A, T3A	similar concentration found in T1A, T1B, and T1C	S1	43 (a)	Peter Van Ness/Martin Van Buren	late 18th/early 19th century
T1C, T1D	shallow basin-shaped trash pit	Locus 1	43 (a)	Peter Van Ness?	late 18th century?
T1F, T1G, T1H, T1I	thin, but extensive lens of water deposited silty clayey sand	S3 Locus 3	43 (a)	Peter Van Ness/Martin Van Buren	late 18th/early 19th century
	filled pit feature, unknown function	S3 Locus 4	43 (a)	?	filled late 18th/early 19th century

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Feature Description</i>	<i>Feature Designation</i>	<i>Page Reference (Simon 1982a, 1982b)</i>	<i>Household Affiliation</i>	<i>Date(s)</i>
<i>U-Shaped Drive:</i>					
SPE6	mid 20th-century trash pit of unknown size	-	34 (b)	?	mid 20th century
<i>Farm Office/Smokehouse:</i>					
T13A	builders' trench for farm office/smokehouse, NW corner of foundation	Locus 1	45, 47, 48 (a)	Peter Van Ness/Martin Van Buren	late 18th/early 19th century
	post mold, probably part of garden fence	-	45, 47, 48 (a)	Peter Van Ness/Martin Van Buren	late 18th/early 19th century
	post installation trench	Locus 2	47-49 (a)	Peter Van Ness/Martin Van Buren	late 18th/early 19th century
	fill layer probably associated with removal and grading of foundation	S1	47-48 (a)	Ken Campbell	1957-1973
	fill layer, possible demolition layer from replacement of earlier building by farm office/smokehouse	S2	47-49 (a)	Peter Van Ness/Martin Van Buren	late 18th/early 19th century
<i>North Gate House:</i>					
T9	foundation of north gate house	Feature 1	50, 52-54 (a)	Martin Van Buren	1849-1850
	stone footings for north gate house annex	Feature 2	50, 52, 53, 55, 57 (a)	Adam and Freeman Wagoner?	post-1890
	single course of stones along west wall of trench, possibly walkway	Feature 3	50, 52, 53, 55, 57 (a)	Adam and Freeman Wagoner?	post-1890

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Feature Description</i>	<i>Feature Designation</i>	<i>Page Reference (Simon 1982a, 1982b)</i>	<i>Household Affiliation</i>	<i>Date(s)</i>
T9 (cont.)	narrow builders' trench around north wall foundation possibly associated with remodeling episode 5 fill layers in soil around north wall foundation	S9 S1-S5	50, 53 (a) 50, 53, 55 (a)	Adam and Freeman Wagoner? ?	post-1890 late 19th/early 20th century 19th century
	land surface contemporary with completion of north gate house	S9	50, 53, 55 (a)	?	
<i>South Gate House:</i>					
T18	builders' trench for reconstruction of south gate house	-	59 (a); 38 (b)	NPS	mid 1970s
auger core samples	privy located south of the south doorway, location not excavated	-	60 (a)	?	?
<i>Semicircular Drive:</i>					
SP2A, SP7D, SP8D, SP9D	buried lenses of pea-sized gravel and crushed stone in densely compacted silty-clayey matrices	-	61-62, 64 (a)	Peter Van Ness/Martin Van Buren	late 18th/early 19th century

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Feature Description</i>	<i>Page Reference (Gallagher 1984)</i>	<i>Household Affiliation</i>	<i>Date(s)</i>
<i>Northern [i.e., Circular] Drive:</i>				
TT2	layer of dark gray gravel	19	?	recent?
	fill layer of hard packed stone and gravel	19	Martin Van Buren?	1849-1850?
	fill layer of gravel with dense concentrations of brick; former road bed	19	Peter Van Ness/Martin Van Buren	late 18th/early 19th century
<i>North Orchard:</i>				
STP 15	fill layer of loam and gravel containing brick fragments, deposited during grading episode	23	?	?
<i>Semicircular Drive:</i>				
TT1	layer of hard packed dark gray-brown pea-sized gravel with lenses of clay layer of gravelly sand	25	?	post-1890
		25	Peter Van Ness/Martin Van Buren	late 18th/early 19th century
<i>Front Lawn:</i>				
STP 1	fill layer of gravel, probably for construction of semicircular drive	28-30	Peter Van Ness/Martin Van Buren?	late 18th/early 19th century?
STP 2	fill layer of gravel with lenses of clay, attributed to underground storage tank layer of pea-sized gravel, attributed to installation of underground storage tank	30	?	?
		30	?	?

<i>Provenience</i>	<i>Feature Description</i>	<i>Page Reference (Gallagher 1984)</i>	<i>Household Affiliation</i>	<i>Date(s)</i>
STP 3	fill layer of loam and gravel attributed to installation of underground storage tank	30	?	?
STP 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	fill layer of gravel, mottled brown-yellow	30	Peter Van Ness/Martin Van Buren	late 18th/early 19th century

Appendix 3.
ACMP Cataloging Flow Chart

CLASSIFICATION

ARCHEOLOGY (A)
HISTORIC (HI)
MINERAL (0001)
CERAMIC (02)

OBJECT NAME

BODY SHERD(S)
RIM SHERD(S)
BASAL SHERD(S)
HANDLE(S)
LID/COVER(S)
WHOLE VESSEL (75%+)
WHOLE VESSEL,
RECONSTRUCTED
PARTIAL VESSEL
(25-75%)
PARTIAL VESSEL,
RECONSTRUCTED

DESCR1

REDWARE

TIN ENAMEL
COARSE BUFF-BODY

CREAMWARE

PEARLWARE
WHITEWARE
WHIELDON WARE
LUSTERWARE
AGATEWARE
ROCKINGHAM/BENNINGTON
YELLOWWARE
UNIDENTIFIED EARTHENWARE

DESCR2

PLAIN, LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE, LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES,
SGRAFFITO, TRAILED SLIPWARE, JACKFIELD, ASTBURY,
OTHER (specify), UNIDENTIFIED
DELFT, ROUEN/FAIENCE, OTHER (specify), UNIDENTIFIED
COMBED WARE, DOTTED WARE, N. DEVON GRAVEL TEMPERED,
MOTTLED, OTHER (specify), UNIDENTIFIED
PLAIN, SHELL-EDGED, OTHER EDGE-DECORATED, HANDPAINTED,
ANNULAR, TRANSFER-PRINTED, SPONGE/SPATTER-DECORATED,
MOLDED, OTHER (specify), UNIDENTIFIED
(as above for creamware)
(as above for creamware)

MATERIAL

EARTHENWARE

PORCELAIN

UNDECORATED, UNDERGLAZE HANDPAINTED MONOCHROME (or
POLYCHROME), OVERGLAZE HANDPAINTED MONOCHROME (or
POLYCHROME), GILTED, TRANSFER-PRINTED, SPRIG-
MOLDED, OTHER (specify), UNIDENTIFIED

PORCELAIN

WHITE SALT GLAZED
STONEWARE
DRYBODY STONEWARE
NOTTINGHAM
BELLARWINE/FRECHEN
WESTERWALD/RAEREN
DOMESTIC STONEWARE
UNIDENTIFIED STONEWARE

PLAIN, MOLDED (specify on DESCR3), SCRATCH BLUE, OTHER
BLACK BASALTE, ROSSO ANTICO, OTHER, UNIDENTIFIED

STONEWARE

BLUE COBALT DECORATION

DESCR3

(space to elaborate,
e.g., FLOWER POT)

DESCR4

MAKER'S MARK = x (x = count) (not a separate lot)

CLASSIFICATION

ARCHEOLOGY (A)
HISTORIC (HI)
MINERAL (0001)
CERAMIC (02)

OBJECT NAME

TOBACCO PIPE (S)

DESCR1

BOWL (S)

DESCR2

WITH STEM ATTACHED,
XX BORE DIAMETER - x

DESCR3

MATERIAL

KAOLIN (WHITE), RED
CLAY, PORCELAIN,
OTHER (specify)

MAKER'S MARK = x

STEM(S), 4-9/64 BORE DIAMETER
, INDETERMINATE BORE
DIAMETER

BOTTLE CLOSURE (S)

BUTTON (S)

1 (or 2)-PIECE CAST; 2, 3 or 4-PIECE
STAMPED; STAMPED; MOLDED;
OTHER (specify); UNIDENTIFIED

BUCKLE (S)

OTHER FASTENER (S)
(specify)

specific Household/
Personal objects
(*see p.13)

STRUCTURAL MATERIAL

specify object (SEWER TILE, e.g.)
(leave blank for brick)

INDETERMINATE CERAMIC OBJECT

specify ceramic type

EARTHENWARE, STONWARE
BRICK [weight, grams]

CLASSIFICATION

ARCHEOLOGY (A)
HISTORIC (HI)
MINERAL (0001)
GLASS (05)

OBJECT NAME

BODY SHERD(S),
NECK SHERD(S),
BASAL SHERD(S),
BASAL/STEM SHERD(S),
STEM SHERD(S)
HANDLE(S),
RIM SHERD(S),
LID/COVER(S),
WHOLE VESSEL(S) (75&+),
WHOLE VESSEL,
RECONSTRUCTED,
PARTIAL VESSEL (25-75&),
PARTIAL VESSEL,
RECONSTRUCTED,

[
BOTTLE
DRINKING VESSEL
INDETERMINATE
VESSEL
]

DESCR1

FREEBLOWN
MOLDED
INDETERMINATE

DESCR2

[
CONTACT MOLDED
PATTERN MOLDED
PRESS MOLDED
OPTIC MOLDED
MACHINE MADE MANUFACTURE
]

DESCR3

[
DIP MOLD
2-PIECE MOLD
2, 3, OR 4-PIECE MOLD WITH
SEPARATE BASE
SHOULDER-HEIGHT MULTI-PIECE MOLD
RICKETTS MOLD
TURN/PASTE MOLD
MOLDED NECK WITH HAND-FINISHED LIP
APPLIED COLOR LABEL
]

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WINDOW GLASS SHERD(S)

CROWN/CYLINDER
PLATE
INDETERMINATE

DESCR4

EMBOSSED BODY = x (x = count)
(not a separate lot)

BOTTLE CLOSURE(S)

BUTTON(S)

DESCR5

MAKER'S MARK = x (x = count)
(not a separate lot)

BUCKLE(S)

OTHER FASTENER(S)

specific Household/Personal
Objects (*see p.13)
(e.g., LIGHTING FIXTURES)

(specify object)

LAMP CHIMNEY GLASS)

INDETERMINATE GLASS

MATERIAL

GLASS
MILKGLASS

CLASSIFICATION

ARCHEOLOGY (A)
 HISTORIC (HI)
 MINERAL (0001)
 METAL (04)

OBJECT NAMEDESCR1DESCR3

BOTTLE CLOSURE(S)

MAKER'S MARK = x
 (x=count)

BUTTON(S)

(see ceramics sheet)

BUCKLE(S)

specific Household/
 Personal Objects
 (*see p.13)

(specify object)

NAIL(S)

HAND WROUGHT
 MACHINE CUT INDETERMINATE
 MACHINE CUT (1795-1850)
 MACHINE CUT (1840-1885)
 WIRE
 INDETERMINATE

SCREW(S)

HAND WROUGHT
 MACHINE CUT
 INDETERMINATE

STAPLE(S)

BOLT(S)

STRUCTURAL MATERIAL

DESCR3

WINDOW HARDWARE
 DOOR HARDWARE
 ELECTRICAL HARDWARE
 PLUMBING HARDWARE
 LIGHTING/HEATING HARDWARE
 HAND TOOL(S)
 MACHINE PART(S)
 DOMESTIC ANIMAL GEAR
 TRANSPORTATION OBJECT(S)
 WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENTS
 MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE
 [do all as one lot]

(specify object)

RESIDUE FROM (specify
 object name) = x GM
 (x = wt. in grams),
 (put in same lot as
 object)

INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECT(S)
 RESIDUE (wt. in grams)

(e.g.: SPIKES-2, BRASS
 RING-1)

MATERIAL

specific metals: FERROUS, COPPER, BRASS, LEAD, TIN,
 PEWTER, SILVER, INDETERMINATE, etc.

CLASSIFICATION

ARCHEOLOGY (A)
 HISTORIC (HI)
 MINERAL (0001)
 STONE (01)

<u>OBJECT NAME</u>	<u>DESCR1</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>
STRUCTURAL MATERIAL specific Tools/Hardware Objects (**see p.13)	ROOFING TILE (e.g.)	SLATE (e.g.)
GUNFLINT(S)	ROUNDED HEEL RECTANGULAR HEEL POSSIBLE GUNFLINT MANUFACTURE FLAKE (specify other)	(specify)
GROUNDSTONE	PESTLE MORTAR	↓
WORKED STONE		
UNWORKED STONE		

MINERAL
 SYNTHETIC (06)

<u>OBJECT NAME</u>	<u>DESCR1</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>
BOTTLE CLOSURE(S)		PLASTIC, RUBBER,
CLOTHING	(specify object?)	ASPHALT, NYLON,
FOOTWEAR	(" ")	(specify other)
BUTTON(S)	(see ceramics sheet)	↓
specific Household/ Personal Objects (*see p.13)	(specify object)	
STRUCTURAL MATERIAL specific Tools/Hardware Objects (**see p.13)		SYNTHETIC
MACADAM		LINOLEUM
LINOLEUM FRAGMENTS		(specify or
INDETERMINATE SYNTHETIC OBJECT(S)		INDETERMINATE)

CLASSIFICATION

ARCHEOLOGY (A)
 HISTORIC (HI)
 MINERAL (0001)
 OTHER MINERAL (07)

OBJECT NAMEDESCR1MATERIAL

STRUCTURAL MATERIAL [use weight in grams]		MORTAR/PLASTER, CONCRETE
PAINT CHIP(S) [use weight in grams]	(specify color)	PAINT
COAL [use weight in grams]		COAL
CINDERS/CLINKERS [use weight in grams]		CINDERS/CLINKERS
BOG IRON [use weight in grams]		BOG IRON
SLAG [use weight in grams]		SLAG
COMPOSITE FIRE BYPRODUCTS [use weight in grams]		(leave blank)
MICA		MICA
INDETERMINATE MINERAL OBJECT		(specify or INDETERMINATE)

MINERAL
 CLAY/MUD/SOIL (03)

OBJECT NAME

SOIL SAMPLE(S)

SOIL

CLASSIFICATION

ARCHEOLOGY (A)
 HISTORIC (HI)
 VEGETAL (0002)
 WOOD (10)

<u>OBJECT NAME</u>	<u>DESCR1</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>
BOTTLE CLOSURE(S) specific Household/Personal Objects (*see p.13)	(specify object) ↓	WOOD, CORK ↓
STRUCTURAL MATERIAL specific Tools/Hardware (***see p.13)		
SPECIMEN (UNWORKED) [use wt. in grams if fragmentary]		
WOOD SAMPLE(S)		
CHARCOAL [use weight in grams]		CHARCOAL
ASH		ASH

CLASSIFICATION

VEGETAL
 FIBERS (11)

<u>OBJECT NAME</u>	<u>DESCR1</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>
CLOTHING specific Household/Personal Objects (*see p.13)	(specify object) ↓	COTTON WOOL
STRUCTURAL MATERIAL specific Tools/Hardware (***see p.13)		
INDETERMINATE TEXTILE(S)		FIBER

CLASSIFICATION

VEGETAL
 PAPER (13)

OBJECT NAME
 (specify object, e.g. wallpaper fragment)

VEGETAL
 OTHER PLANT MATERIALS (14)

<u>OBJECT NAME</u>	<u>DESCR1</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>
SEED(S)	(specify if possible)	VEGETAL
NUTSHELL(S)	(specify if possible, e.g., walnut)	NUTSHELL
FLOTATION SAMPLE(S)		(leave blank)

CLASSIFICATION

ARCHEOLOGY (A)
 HISTORIC (HI)
 ANIMAL (0003)
 SHELL/CORAL (20)

<u>OBJECT NAME</u>	<u>DESCR1</u>	<u>DESCR2</u>
BUTTON(S) specific Household/ Personal Objects (*see p.13)		
SPECIMEN (UNWORKED) [weight in grams]	BIVALVE UNIVALVE INDETERMINATE SHELL CORAL	species (**see p.13)

ARCHEOLOGY
 HISTORIC
 ANIMAL
 BONE/IVORY (21)

<u>OBJECT NAME</u>	<u>DESCR1</u>	<u>DESCR2</u>
BUTTON(S) specific Household/ Personal Objects (*see p.13)		
specific Tools/ Hardware Objects (***see p.13)		
SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)	FISH, MAMMAL, BIRD, INDETERMINATE specify other	DIAGNOSTIC UNDIAGNOSTIC TOOTH

ARCHEOLOGY
 HISTORIC
 ANIMAL
 HIDE/HAIR (23)

<u>OBJECT NAME</u>	<u>DESCR1</u>	<u>MATERIAL</u>
CLOTHING	(specify object)	LEATHER
FOOTWEAR		FUR
BUTTON(S)		HAIR
specific Household/ Personal Objects (*see p.13)		
specific Tools/ Hardware Objects (***see p.13)		
INDETERMINATE LEATHER		

↓

CLASSIFICATION

ARCHEOLOGY (A)
HISTORIC (or PREHISTORIC) (HI or PR)
HUMAN REMAINS (0004)
OSTEOLOGICAL (30)

OBJECT NAME

TOOTH
BONE (and type)

CLASSIFICATION

ARCHEOLOGY (A)
 PREHISTORIC (PR)
 MINERAL (0001)
 STONE (01)

<u>OBJECT NAME</u>	<u>DESCR1</u>	<u>DESCR2</u>	<u>DESCR3**</u>
FIRE-CRACKED ROCK [wt. in grams]			
GROUNDSTONE	PESTLE MORTAR (specify other)		
CHIPPED STONE	PROJECTILE POINT(S)	(specify point type)* INDETERMINATE INDETERMINATE	BASAL FRAGMENT POSSIBLE (specify type)
	BIFACE(S)	BIFACIAL IMPLEMENT BLADE*; EDGE TOOL*	BASAL FRAGMENT; TIP FRAGMENT; MIDSECTION FRAGMENT; REWORKED POINT; SHAPE*
	UNIFACE(S)	EDGE TOOL*	SHAPE*
	CORE(S) - (specify ct.) SHATTER/BLOCK - (ct.) DECORTICATION FLAKE(S) - (ct.) FLAKE(S) - (ct.) TRIM FLAKE (S) - (ct.)		

MATERIAL

FELSITE, QUARTZITE, QUARTZ, SAUGUS JASPER, CHERT, ARGILLITE, OTHER,
 UNKNOWN

ARCHEOLOGY
 PREHISTORIC
 MINERAL
 CERAMIC (02)

<u>OBJECT NAME</u>	<u>DESCR1</u>	<u>DESCR2</u>
BODY SHERD(S)	(specify temper)	(specify
RIM SHERD(S)		surface
BASAL SHERD(S)		decoration)

* Refer to MHC Artifact Classification System (1984:140-145); also see p.13 of this document.

CLASSIFICATION

ARCHEOLOGY (A)
PREHISTORIC (PR)
ANIMAL (0003)
SHELL/CORAL (20)

OBJECT NAME

specify object
SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)

ARCHEOLOGY
PREHISTORIC
ANIMAL
BONE/IVORY (21)

OBJECT NAMEDESCR1

TOOTH
specify object
SPECIMEN (UNWORKED) (see Historic/Bone sheet)

ARCHEOLOGY
PREHISTORIC
ANIMAL
ANTLER/HORN (22)

OBJECT NAME

specify object
SPECIMEN (UNWORKED)

CLASSIFICATION

ARCHEOLOGY (A)
 PREHISTORIC (PR)
 VEGETAL (0002)
 WOOD (10)

OBJECT NAME

MATERIAL

CHARCOAL
 C-14 SAMPLES
 (specify other)

CHARCOAL

ARCHEOLOGY
 PREHISTORIC
 VEGETAL
 OTHER PLANT MATERIALS (14)

OBJECT NAME

FOOD REMAINS
 FOOD REMAINS, BURNED

ARCHEOLOGY
 HISTORIC or PREHISTORIC or UNKNOWN (UN)
 UNIDENTIFIED MATERIAL (0005)
 UNIDENTIFIED (40)

OBJECT NAME

MATERIAL

UNIDENTIFIED OBJECT

INDETERMINATE

HOUSEHOLD AND PERSONAL OBJECTS*

TABLEWARE
KITCHENWARE
FURNITURE AND HARDWARE
LIGHTING FIXTURE(S)
DECORATIVE OBJECT(S)
TOILETRIES
STATIONERY
COINS/TOKENS/MEDALS
PERSONAL OBJECT(S)
TOY(S)

TOOLS AND HARDWARE***

OTHER BUILDERS' HARDWARE
WINDOW HARDWARE
DOOR HARDWARE
ELECTRICAL HARDWARE
PLUMBING HARDWARE
LIGHTING/HEATING HARDWARE
HAND TOOL(S)
MACHINE PART(S)
DOMESTIC ANIMAL GEAR
TRANSPORTATION OBJECT(S)
WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENTS
COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT

UNIVALVES**

BUSYCON CANALICULATUM
CREPIDULA FORNICATA
NASSARIUS OBSOLETUS
POLINICES DUPLICATUS
UROSALPINX CINEREA
OTHER GASTROPODS
INDETERMINATE UNIVALVE

BIVALVES**

MERCENARIA MERCENARIA
CRASSOSTREA VIRGINICA
MYA ARENARIA
ENSIS DIRECTUS
ARGOPECTEN IRRADIANS
SPISULA SOLIDISSIMA
MYTILUS EDULIS
MODIOLUS MODIOLUS
OTHER MARINE BIVALVES
INDETERMINATE BIVALVES

Appendix 4.
ACMP Artifact Category Definitions

Introduction

The ACMP artifact categories are a synthesis of the definitions developed during the ACMP cataloging of other collections of other parks in the North Atlantic Region. The general artifact classes were originally designed for the Salem Maritime National Historic Site (NHS) collection (Synenki and Charles 1983a; DeCesare 1990:91). Since then, the ACMP cataloging of new collections has led to the expansion of and addition to the artifact categories as the needs for each collection required. Minor revisions were made in 1985 during the ACMP for Minute Man National Historical Park (Towle and MacMahon 1986, 1987), and changes were made to accommodate the format of the NPS Automated National Catalog System (ANCS) during the ACMP for the Saugus Iron Works NHS (MacMahon 1988). The bottle glass classification categories were also revised when the Saugus Iron Works NHS collection was cataloged (DeCesare 1990:61).

The definitions that follow are those that were pertinent to the Van Buren NHS collections. Most of the ACMP category definitions are listed and are quoted verbatim from previous ACMP reports (Synenki and Charles 1983a:14-30, 1983b:26-36, 1984:28-41; Towle and MacMahon 1987:132-154; MacMahon 1988:168-193; Decesare 1990:61-73), although specific citations will not be given. Sheila Charles was originally responsible for most of the artifact definition research while Darcie A. MacMahon undertook most of the upgrading and revising of the ACMP terminology. A complete listing of the ACMP definitions can be found in the Saugus Iron Works NHS report (MacMahon 1988:168-193).

The categories discussed below are organized as follows: first, historic vessel ceramics and vessel glass will be defined; and second, the remaining artifact categories will be discussed within general functional groupings. This differs from the order in which the artifact categories appear on the ACMP flow chart (Appendix 3). The flow chart is organized by material type in order to accommodate the classification system required by ANCS. This means that functional groups of artifacts that cannot be associated with a single material class are listed on multiple pages of the flow chart (e.g., Bottle Closures, which could be ceramic, glass, metal, cork, etc.). In the definitions that follow, these functional categories will be discussed only once, within the context of a general functional group.

More complete definitions are provided for historic ceramics and other artifact categories that were deemed most useful for site analyses, particularly those categories that provide temporal information. Other categories are largely self-explanatory and are thus given only general summary definitions. In the case of general functional categories, specific examples of the artifact types inventoried in those categories may be found in Appendix 5. The Indeterminate categories will not be discussed, although they are a part of every material classification (e.g., Indeterminate Metal Object, Indeterminate Ceramic Object, etc.).

The Van Buren NHS artifact collections contained a total of 26,246 artifacts, and 210.31 kg of weighed materials. Reference may be made to Appendix 8 for the overall Van Buren NHS artifact inventory.

Historic Vessel Ceramics

Historic ceramics are divided into three groups on the basis of paste: earthenware, porcelain, and stoneware. There are major ware-type categories within these groups, each of which also has subsidiary categories based upon temper, glaze, and decoration. The ceramics are also classified according to one of five attributes of form: body sherd, rim sherd, basal sherd, handle, or whole vessel. Fragments that contain both base and rim forms are classified as rims in order to enable minimum number of vessel counts. These attributes of form are used for the object name field in the ANCS program, while the ware type is defined in the first two description fields (Appendix 3). The presence of maker's marks is noted in the third description line of the catalog record.

Ceramic sherds and vessels used in the preparation, cooking, serving, and storing of food are recorded in the historic ceramics section of the inventory. Also included are ceramic flowerpots and toiletry items such as chamber pots. Other ceramic items are recorded in functional categories, such as ceramic dolls (Toys), porcelain buttons (Buttons), or bricks and other structural materials (Structural Material). These will be discussed under the functional classification section.

The specific ceramic ware categories were chosen to reflect attributes generally considered useful for analytical purposes, although finer breakdowns by attributes such as decorative motif or color were not included. The attributes used were often derived from and consistent with those detailed by historical archeologists (e.g., Noël Hume 1980; South 1978) and ceramic specialists (e.g., Godden 1975; Lewis 1969; Ramsay 1976; Watkins 1959, 1968).

Earthenware

Earthenware has a relatively soft, water-absorbent paste in comparison with stoneware and porcelain (Deetz 1977:47). Unrefined earthenwares, including redwares, tin enameled wares, and coarse buff-bodied wares, have a softer and more porous paste than the refined earthenwares that began to be developed in the mid 18th century. The harder pastes of the refined wares were due to the addition of calcinated flint to the clay (Miller 1980:1). They include Whieldon ware, creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and several later ware varieties such as yellowware and Rockingham. Earthenwares were commonly glazed and often decorated, particularly the refined earthenwares. Unrefined earthenwares, when they served a utilitarian rather than tableware function, were not as consistently glazed, especially redwares, which were often "plain," or unglazed.

Redware

A red earthenware paste is the only attribute used to define redware ceramics. Eight categories of redware are inventoried, including 17th- through 19th-century wares

manufactured in both local and foreign production centers. Redwares often compose the largest ceramic assemblage from 17th- and 18th-century historic sites in New England.

PLAIN REDWARE

This ware has an unglazed, coarse, red earthenware paste and was commonly used for utilitarian vessels. Plain redwares are common in ceramic assemblages from historic sites in New England.

LEAD GLAZED REDWARE, 1 & 2 SURFACES

Lead glazed redwares exhibit a coarse red earthenware paste and a clear lead glaze on the interior and/or exterior surface. If only one surface is glazed, usually it is the interior of the vessel. The clear lead glaze results in a color similar to but darker than the fired clay body, though variations in glaze composition and firing procedures can result in color variations. The predominant colors after firing are black and brown or red-brown, although orange, yellow, and green are also possible.

Most of these wares were probably produced by local potters. The ACMP inventory does not further separate them by glaze color or other attributes, although it should be noted that recent research has shown such breakdowns to be of some utility in redware analysis (Turnbaugh 1983, 1985). Undecorated lead glazed wares are often the most abundant type of redware from 17th- and 18th-century historic sites in New England.

TRAILED SLIPWARE

This ware has three attributes: a coarse red earthenware paste; the presence of a thin, trailed white slip decoration; and a clear lead glaze. Godden suggests that slip-decorating represents "an early standard form of embellishing" on both American and English redware as early as ca. 1670 and as late as 1795 (1975:17). The dates for the many local American redwares and their variants, such as trailed slipware, have not been firmly established, however, and local trailed slipwares may also have been manufactured into the 19th century. Although typically not as abundant as plain lead glazed redwares, trailed slipwares are common components of historic site ceramic assemblages.

MISCELLANEOUS AND UNIDENTIFIED REDWARES

There are other ceramics with a redware paste that cannot be classified in the above categories. The most common such ware in collections inventoried by the ACMP is a plain redware that has been coated with a dark slip, usually on one surface, but not glazed. The ACMP identifies these as "Slip-Coated" on the second description line. There are also other redwares classified simply as Unidentified.

Tin Enameled Wares

Tin enameled wares exhibit the following attributes: a soft earthenware paste; and a thick lead glaze containing a tin oxide (Barber 1906). Tin enameling was a widespread

pottery manufacturing technique throughout Europe, and the resulting wares were referred to by various names depending upon the country of origin (e.g., delft, faience, maiolica or majolica). Noël Hume has succinctly summarized the history of the manufacturing technique:

It had been used in Spain and Italy from the fourteenth century onward and was there known as maiolica. The same term described the products of Italian craftsmen who moved to Antwerp in the sixteenth century and thence to England. In France similar tin enameled wares were known as faience, but in England the term delftware...became the generic term for the ware, just as it did in Holland [1980:106].

DELFT

This ware has a soft buff or light pink-colored paste, often so porous that it can be scratched easily with a fingernail. In cross section, delft sherds are relatively thick and the enamel appears to sit on the surface, rather than being tightly bonded to the paste. This enamel is often pitted and is easily flaked off the body. The overall appearance of a glazed delft surface is opaque, and often dull looking. In coloration, the white glaze typically has a slight blue hue, and is commonly decorated with dark blue handpainted designs in geometric, floral, or chinoiserie patterns, and to a lesser extent with polychrome designs.

In England, the technique of tin enameling began with immigrant potters from the Netherlands who began their production in about 1567 (Noël Hume 1980:105, 203; Lewis 1969:35; Solon 1906). The production of delft, said to be the major English ceramic development of the 17th century (Noël Hume 1980:105), continued in most countries of western Europe well into the 18th century when the production of white salt glazed stonewares and creamwares supplanted the tin enameled earthenware market.

Delft from England rather than Holland most likely predominates in ceramic assemblages from historic sites in New England because of trade restrictions from the late 17th to mid 18th centuries (Noël Hume 1980:107).

Coarse Buff-Bodied Earthenware

The distinguishing characteristic of these wares is a coarse, buff-colored unrefined earthenware paste.

COMBED WARE

Three attributes define this ware: a relatively hard, coarse, buff-to-pink earthenware paste; a slip decoration consisting of a white slip with repetitive thin, wavy brown lines on the surface; and a smooth, often glossy yellow surface color due to the application of a lead glaze. Undecorated fragments of combed and/or dotted sherds were also recorded in this category.

The technique of combing involves drawing a thin wire, horn, leather comb, or similar object with brown slip on it over the vessel's surface (Woodhouse 1974:157; Godden

1975:17). South (1978:72) and Noël Hume (1980:135) suggest that combed and dotted wares were produced in England initially at Staffordshire and then at Bristol and Wrotham, ca. 1670–1795.

UNIDENTIFIED COARSE BUFF-BODIED WARES

Sherds inventoried under this category are those which exhibit coarse buff-colored earthenware pastes, but cannot be identified as any of the wares listed above.

Creamware

This ware type is identified by two primary attributes: a thin, hard, fine-grained cream-to-white earthenware paste; and a clear surface glaze to which copper was added, resulting in pale yellow to yellow-green tint. This tint is most noticeable in the folds and crevices of the vessel where the glaze pools, particularly along the edges of footrings.

The development of creamware was the result of many individuals' work in several districts of England (Solon 1906:199–299). The clay body was refined by the addition of ground flints, which allowed the production of thinner, harder vessels. “Clouded” or “Whieldon” wares were among the first wares of this type to be manufactured, ca. 1750. Wedgwood perfected a plain cream-colored ware in Burslem by 1762 (Noël Hume 1980:123–124), although much English creamware is also attributed to producers in Leeds, Liverpool, and Staffordshire (Austin 1978:39; see also Moore 1909; Towner 1965).

In general, most creamware assemblages on American sites postdate 1770 (Miller and Stone 1970:42–44), and production continued in England until ca. 1820 (Towner 1957; Noël Hume 1980; South 1978) although its popularity waned significantly with the introduction of pearlware (Miller 1980:15) (see below). The perfection and subsequent popularity of creamware is viewed as one of the most important ceramic developments of the 18th century (Noël Hume 1980:123) since it shaped the course of all future earthenware production. It also displaced “tin-glazed ware, white salt glazed stoneware, and to some extent even oriental porcelain...from the market” (Miller 1980:1). Creamware, along with the subsequent development of pearlware (see below), allowed the British to capture “the world ceramic tableware trade by the 1790s” (Miller 1980:1).

PLAIN CREAMWARE

This category is used to record undecorated creamware sherds, which are often the most common form of creamware found on New England historic sites.

HANDPAINTED CREAMWARE

This category contains sherds that were decorated with either monochrome or polychrome handpainted designs. Common handpainted decorations included floral and chinoiserie patterns done in an underglaze blue. The handpainted decorations were popular,

and continued to be so in the later production of pearlware (Noël Hume 1980:129).

MISCELLANEOUS AND UNIDENTIFIED CREAMWARE

There are other miscellaneous types of creamware decoration that do not fit into the above categories. These are described when possible, or listed as simply unidentified. Such decoration could include molded designs on parts of the vessel other than the rim, and a combination of two or more of the above techniques (e.g., transfer printing with handpainting). These sherds are lumped as Unidentified for the purpose of inventory display in the ACMP reports.

Pearlware

Pearlware exhibits two major attributes: a thin, hard, fine-grained white earthenware paste; and a clear surface glaze to which cobalt was added, resulting in an overall blue tint. Like creamware, this coloration is most noticeable in the folds and crevices of vessels, particularly around footrings where the bluish glaze often pools.

Pearlware has been called “one of the landmarks of English earthenwares” (Noël Hume 1978:42). It evolved out of creamware (Miller 1980:2), and although it was available in England as early as 1765, it seems to have entered the American ceramic market in the 1780s, after the disruption in trade caused by the American Revolution (Noël Hume 1978:46).

Pearlware developed as the demand for creamware waned (Miller 1980:2). Its bluish glaze and typically blue surface decorations were an attempt to imitate porcelain. With pearlware came the transition in marketing emphasis from ware type to decoration (Miller 1980:2, 15–16). Many of the decorative techniques were the same as those developed on creamware. Unlike creamware, pearlware was rarely undecorated (Miller 1980:16). This emphasis on decoration continued with the gradual development of whiteware, and the distinction between the two ware types was not as significant a factor for the market as were the decorative motifs. Thus the wares of the early 19th century (ca. 1820+) are less easily distinguished by ware type (Miller 1980:16–18). The decorative categories represented are classified in the same way as those used for creamware.

PLAIN PEARLWARE

Although plain pearlware was not a typical market item (Miller 1980:16), it is commonly found on archeological sites, often reflecting decorated vessels that were broken into sherds that may or may not retain a portion of the decoration.

SHELL-EDGED PEARLWARE

The shell-edged rim design has been called the most popular of all pearlware borders (Noël Hume 1978:44). As with creamware, it consisted of a painted border that was drawn inward with brushstrokes to give a feathery appearance. At times, the vessel rim itself was

also molded or embossed with feathery designs, or others such as fish scales or garlands, to accentuate this effect. Early examples (ca. 1780–1795) were generally well-painted, but after ca. 1800 it was common to have a “debased” version of the motif, often nothing more than a painted stripe along the rim of the vessel (Noël Hume 1980:131). Shell-edging was done in both blue and green.

OTHER EDGE DECORATED PEARLWARE

Pearlware sherds with rim decoration other than shell-edging are classified either as “other edge-decorated,” or as a more specific descriptive type, most commonly some form of molded rim (e.g., beaded edge). The nomenclature for various molded rims is typically adapted from that defined by Noël Hume (1980:116, 126–127).

HANDPAINTED PEARLWARE

Underglaze handpainted designs were common on pearlware vessels and were generally floral, chinoiserie, or geometric patterns. Blue was the most common color, but polychrome designs were also made after ca. 1795, typically in brown, yellow, and green floral or geometric designs (Miller 1984b:43; Noël Hume 1980:129).

ANNULAR PEARLWARE

Annular decorations were also popular on pearlware vessels, peaking in popularity between ca. 1795 and 1815 (Noël Hume 1980:131–132).

TRANSFER-PRINTED PEARLWARE

Underglaze transfer printing became a common mode of decoration by the 1790s, and continued to be very popular until the mid 19th century (Miller 1980:4, 1984b:44). Blue was the most common color used, although other monochrome colors and polychrome designs were also available. Designs included oriental motifs (particularly the blue willow design), floral patterns, European and idealistic scenes, and geometric designs.

MISCELLANEOUS AND UNIDENTIFIED PEARLWARE

There are other, less common decorative techniques which have not been enumerated above. Examples could include molding and multiple decorative techniques, and would be identified on the first description line of the catalog record as either a descriptive type or as Unidentified.

Whiteware

Two major attributes characterize whiteware: a very hard, fine-grained paste, with a vessel body that is usually fairly thin but can also be rather substantial; and a clear, glossy surface glaze. Whiteware emerged from the production of pearlware, and was first made simply by reducing the amount of cobalt in the glaze. The gradual whitening of the glaze reflected the growing popularity of whiter porcelains during the first decades of the 19th

century (Miller 1980:17). These wares are thus sometimes difficult to distinguish from late pearlwares, and in fact the producers made no real distinction as they focused instead on the decorative techniques (Miller 1980:17). The emergence of whiteware as the predominant ware type by ca. 1820 (Noël Hume 1980:130), however, serves as a useful, though certainly not absolute, chronological marker. By ca. 1840 there was again a demand for wares with a bluish or “pearl” tint, and the glazes of some whitewares of this period reflect this change (Miller 1980:17–18). Whiteware continues to be manufactured, and although it was first produced in England, it was subsequently produced in the United States as well.

The ACMP whiteware category includes all “white” wares of the period, although several varieties existed (e.g., ironstone, white granite, semiporcelain). The subcategories identified are based upon the same decorative techniques discussed above for creamware and pearlware. The whiteware assemblage is often the largest ceramic assemblage from 19th-century historic sites in New England.

Rockingham/Bennington

There are three major attributes that characterize this ware: a highly vitrified, buff-colored earthenware paste; a glossy brown, often mottled exterior glaze; and a clear yellow interior glaze. Rockingham was first manufactured during the late 18th century in Swinton, England, on the property of the Marquis of Rockingham. The name is also used, as is Bennington (after the potteries of Bennington, Vermont), for a very similar 19th-century ware that was produced in great quantities in the United States after ca. 1840 in almost every sizeable pottery (Boger 1971:287–288; Ramsay 1976). This American variety was most popular between ca. 1840 and 1900, and is a common component of ceramic assemblages from site of that period.

Yellowware

The two primary attributes of yellowware are: a highly fired, relatively thick, buff-colored earthenware paste; and a transparent glaze that gives the vessel an overall mustard color. Ramsay (1976) and Ketchum (1978) indicate that yellowware is a utilitarian earthenware that was manufactured in the United States from the 1830s to the 1930s, and in England from the 1840s to the 1900s. Food preparation vessels (e.g., mixing bowls) are the most frequently found vessel type in this category.

Unidentified Earthenware

This category is used to record earthenwares that were different from the above categories or were otherwise unidentifiable, particularly sherds that have lost their glaze or had been burned. Sometimes sherds that exhibit an Albany-like slip on the interior but have an earthenware paste are included in this category, even though they may actually be low-fired domestic stoneware.

Porcelain

Two attributes characterize porcelain: an extremely vitreous, often translucent white paste; and a white glossy surface glaze. Numerous decorative techniques were employed, several of which are enumerated on the ACMP flow chart (Appendix 3), including: Underglaze Handpainted Monochrome, Underglaze Handpainted Polychrome, Overglaze Handpainted Monochrome, Overglaze Handpainted Polychrome, Gilded, Transfer-Printed, Molded, and Sprig-molded. Monochrome designs were typically executed in blue, and polychrome designs most commonly added red. These descriptive types were not further analyzed as to point of origin or time period. Both Oriental and English porcelain was available in the American marketplace during, as well as after, the colonial period.

It is generally held that porcelain tablewares were relatively expensive, high status wares in the 17th and early 18th centuries (Noël Hume 1980:257; Miller 1984a:2). They subsequently became more popular and affordable, and the quality of the wares generally decreased as they were mass-produced for the foreign trade (Noël Hume 1980:257-265; Gordon 1975:162). In the late 18th century, the porcelain market was affected by the strong competition of the newly developed refined earthenwares (e.g., creamware, pearlware) (Miller 1984a:2). Many of the porcelains from historic sites can be later (19th and 20th century) domestic wares, as opposed to imported Oriental or European wares from the 17th or 18th century. The ACMP does not distinguish between these wares.

Stoneware

Stonewares are fired at high temperatures and have a very hard, vitreous, nonabsorbent paste. The color and surface texture of stoneware vessels is variable, depending largely on clay composition, kiln firing conditions, and the kinds and amounts of glaze applied to the surface (Stewart and Cosentino 1977:21).

Domestic Stoneware

Three attributes were used to define this ware: a stoneware paste, a salt glazed exterior vessel surface, and an interior Albany-type slip. Albany-type slip refers to an iron oxide clay wash that was used on a vessel's interior surface to seal the clay body. It was originally developed in Albany, New York, but similar varieties were subsequently mined and used elsewhere in the United States (Greer 1981:194). It varies in color from medium brown to black, but most often appears as a dark metallic brown. This color variability is due to differences in clay sources or techniques of applying the slip before or after firing (Webster 1971:40). These are generally 19th-century wares, and both Webster (1971:40) and Watkins (1968:11) indicate that after ca. 1800 Albany-type slip appeared often on American stonewares and nearly always on New England stonewares. These wares are not further broken down by the ACMP, although if a maker's mark or design is present, they are recorded on the forms and identified where possible.

Unidentified Stoneware

These sherds exhibit a stoneware paste and a glazed or unglazed exterior, but lack an Albany-type slip on the interior and cannot otherwise be identified in the above categories. These sherds may be domestic stonewares produced without an Albany-type slip, or unidentified imported stonewares.

Bottle and Drinking Vessel Glass

The ACMP classified bottle glass and drinking vessel glass according to manufacturing technique. These categories were developed from the system used by the Parks Canada Historic Parks and Sites Branch, as defined in their excellent publication entitled *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1985; see also Miller and Sullivan 1981). The ACMP used these categories for the first time for the Saugus Iron Works NHS collection. The classification system used during previous ACMPs was based upon older research information and was not an adequate system for identifying chronological attributes. The new system uses hierarchical categories, as shown on the ACMP flow chart (Appendix 3). The first breakdown is based upon sherd morphology (body, neck, base, base/stem, handle, rim, lid/cover, or whole vessel), which is recorded in the object name field on the catalog record along with an identifier as to whether the object is from a bottle, drinking vessel, or indeterminate vessel (of indeterminate function).

The first three description lines on the catalog record are used for recording technological attributes. These categories, as defined by Jones and Sullivan (1985), provide chronological information that is useful for archeological analysis. The first breakdown identifies the object as freeblown, molded, or indeterminate. Molded objects are further described as contact molded, pattern molded, press molded, optic molded, or machine-made. Whenever possible, the contact molded items are further classified as to mold type: dip mold; two-piece mold; two, three, or four-piece mold with separate base; shoulder-height multi-piece mold; Ricketts mold; turn/paste mold; or molded neck with hand-finished lip. If the item exhibits embossing or a maker's mark, these are noted on the fourth and fifth description lines of the catalog record.

Because of the small size of most glass sherds from archeological sites, it is often impossible to identify precise technological attributes such as the mold types represented by contact molded sherds. Most frequently the bottle glass is identifiable only to the first level of classification, as either freeblown, molded, or indeterminate. The definitions for the manufacturing technique categories follow, as abstracted from *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1985) with permission of the authors (Olive Jones, personal communication 1988). Researchers may refer to that publication for more detailed definitions.

Freeblown

Freeblown vessels are made without the assistance of molds, and are often somewhat irregular in shape and exhibit a glossy surface. Glass blowing technology has been used for centuries and is still used today, and thus specific dates of manufacture cannot usually be determined (Jones and Sullivan 1985:22). Generally, most glass vessels were freeblown until about the mid 18th century when molds began to be used with increasing frequency for the

production of certain vessel types, particularly bottles. Thus, in order to use freeblown glass for chronological analysis, it is most useful to regard it in the context of the total glass assemblage (e.g., compared to the relative percentages of molded glass vessels).

Molded/Contact Molded

This category includes all glass vessels that were formed, at least partially, in a mold known as a contact mold. The glass can be blown by mouth or by machine into the mold. The technique of molding glass was known during Roman times, and was revitalized by Venetian glassmakers in the 17th century for molding stemware. It does not appear to have been regularly used for glass containers until the 18th century, with the exception of 17th-century square case bottles (Jones and Sullivan 1985:22–24). The fact that a vessel was molded cannot therefore be used as a specific chronological marker, although in a general sense molded bottles did not become common until after the mid 18th century. There are a number of mold types that were commonly used and that can be more chronologically diagnostic. Those identified by the ACMP will be discussed below.

Sherds from contact molded vessels can be best recognized if they have part of a mold seam or an embossed surface. Molded vessels are also more regular than freeblown vessels, and the surface of the glass often exhibits a fine stippling caused by contact with the mold. In many cases it is possible to identify a sherd as molded, but specific mold types cannot be identified. In these cases, the ACMP classifies the sherd as Molded/Contact Molded on the first two description lines of the catalog record.

Dip Mold

The dip mold was a one-piece mold used to form the body of a bottle, with the shoulder and neck freeblown. Such bottles do not exhibit mold seams, although the glass may bulge at the intersection of the mold and the freeblown shoulder. The bottle must have straight vertical sides or be slightly tapered toward the base to have allowed for removal from the mold. The surface of the molded body should be textured, unless the bottle was worked after removal from the mold, and the freeblown shoulders and neck should be smooth and glossy. The body should not be embossed, with the possible exception of ribbing, although there may be embossing on the base. The dates for the use of the dip mold are not precise, ranging from before the 18th century to at least the late 19th century. Dip molds were probably introduced in the production of dark green English wine bottles in the 1730s (Jones and Sullivan 1985:25–26).

Two-Piece Mold

This hinged mold was used to form the base, body, shoulder, and neck of a bottle, while the finish was then hand-tooled. Bottles formed in a two-piece mold should exhibit mold seams on opposite sides of the bottle, beginning just below the finish and continuing across the base. Embossing on the body may be present. This mold type was often used for

flat-sided bottles, in which case the mold seams can be concealed on opposite corners. Evidence indicates that the two-piece mold was used for container production from ca. 1750 to ca. 1880, at which point it was gradually replaced by the two-piece mold with separate base part. The dating of this technique for the manufacture of drinking vessels is somewhat more complex. It was used to make the stem portion of stemware as early as the late 16th century, and was later adapted for the production of some tumblers (Jones and Sullivan 1985:26-28).

Two, Three, or Four-Piece Mold with Separate Base

These multi-piece molds consist of hinged vertical mold sections with a separate post or cup base mold. Usually the finish is shaped by hand, although it may also be formed in the mold. The most common of these molds is the two-piece, which became the most widely used mold type for containers in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The three and four-piece molds were less commonly used, usually for decorative containers. The mold seams on these bottles extend from the finish to the edge of the base. The base mold also leaves seams around its periphery as well as on the base itself according to the mold type (cup or post mold). The common two-piece mold with separate base part can be dated to roughly post-1850, and it was generally replaced by machine manufacturing, which began in the 1920s (Jones and Sullivan 1985:28-29). Such multi-piece molds were used earlier in the production of highly decorated tableware, which can be dated to the first half of the 19th century.

Ricketts (Ricketts-type) Mold

This was a three-piece mold consisting of a dip mold for the body of the bottle and two hinged segments for the shoulder or shoulder/neck. The finish is hand-done, often by using a finishing tool. These bottles have a horizontal mold seam around the bottle at the interface of the body and shoulder, and two vertical mold seams on the shoulder and possibly part of the neck. The body may be slightly tapered toward the base, and embossing may appear on the base or the shoulder. The Ricketts mold was patented in 1821 and for roughly 20 years was used primarily in the production of dark green liquor bottles. Similar versions of the mold were in use by the mid 19th century for the manufacture of round pharmaceutical or toiletry bottles. By the late 19th century this mold type was rarely used for liquor bottles, although it continued to be used for pharmaceutical and toiletry bottles (Jones and Sullivan 1985:29-30).

Turn- or Paste-Mold (Turn/Paste Mold)

These molds have a paste on the interior that is wetted before the glass is blown into the mold. This creates a cushion of steam between the glass and the mold that allows the bottle to be turned, eliminating mold seams. These bottles are vertically symmetrical, with no mold seams or embossing except possibly near or on the base. The surface of the glass is highly polished, and sometimes exhibits horizontal lines created during the turning process.

The original use of this technique has not been dated, but was most commonly in use for commercial containers, particularly wine and liquor bottles, from about the 1870s to 1920s (Jones and Sullivan 1985:30–31). This was also a popular technique for the manufacture of tumblers during the 19th and 20th centuries.

Molded Neck with Hand-Finished Lip

This category is used by the ACMP when the specific mold type cannot be determined, but the lip is hand-finished, indicating that the bottle was not machine-made. In this case, the definite lack of diagnostic attributes for machine-made bottles was considered to be important for chronological analysis.

Machine-Made Manufacture

These vessels were created entirely within contact molds, using air supplied by a machine. The molding process generally begins with a ring mold for the formation of the finish, followed by a parison mold for the initial formation of the vessel body, and a full-sized mold for the final shaping of the vessel and the possible addition of embossing. This combination of molds imparts a variety of mold seams that are diagnostic of the machine-made process, although all are not necessarily present. These include: horizontal seams on the finish and at the base of the finish; vertical seams up the body and over the finish; possible “ghost seams” left by the parison mold, which wander up the side of the bottle in proximity to the final vertical seams and are unique to machine-made manufacture; basal cup or post seams similar to other multi-piece molds; and basal “Owens scars,” which are “feathery” roundish scars caused by shearing the glass, and are also unique to the machine-made process, dating to post-1904 (Jones and Sullivan 1985:35–37).

The production of machine-made containers began in the 1880s, but was not widespread until the 20th century. The introduction of Owens’s fully automatic machine (ca. 1903), combined with subsequent technological innovations and promotion of the new technology, led to the widespread use of the machine-made process. By the 1920s, other forms of bottle production were quickly becoming obsolete (Jones and Sullivan 1985:38–39).

Press Molded

Vessels made by press molding are formed in a mold of any number of parts, with the glass pushed into the mold by a plunger that creates the interior surface of the vessel. The vessel can then be removed from the mold and finished in various ways (e.g., addition of a neck and lip), although often the finished product is taken directly from the mold. The interior surface is typically smooth from the plunger and does not need to be related to the exterior surface shape or design. The exterior surface can be highly decorated, and should exhibit signs of molding, such as mold seams and possibly a stippled surface, although fire polishing can eliminate some of these characteristics. It can be distinguished from cut glass by the more rounded edges of the designs and the other characteristics of molded glass. This

technique was not usually used for making commercial containers, and was most often employed in the production of tableware and display vessels such as ink or cosmetic bottles. Although the technique was developed as early as the late 17th century, it was not used to produce hollowware vessels until the 19th century. This change occurred in the United States in the 1820s, and by the 1830s such vessels were mass produced in at least New England and Pennsylvania. Press molded vessels are common on mid 19th- to 20th-century sites (Jones and Sullivan 1985:33-35).

Optic Molded

This technique is used primarily for the production of tableware. It is a combination of pattern and contact molding, and involves two molds. The glass is first blown into a pattern mold, then extracted and blown into a contact mold. The result is a vessel that retains the original pattern on the interior, and the final mold pattern, which is often simply smooth, on the exterior. The exterior will also exhibit the common characteristics of molding, such as mold seams and a textured surface. Optic molding dates back to at least the 18th century and is still used today.

Functional Artifact Categories

The ANCS requires that archeological materials be cataloged according to material, as indicated on the ACMP flow chart (Appendix 3). Many of the categories used for the object name and description fields are functional rather than material-based, however, and are more easily discussed by functional headings than by material groupings. The following discussion is therefore organized by functional groups, some of which are actually ACMP classification categories, while others are simply general topical groups that enable an overall discussion of a variety of categories.

Tobacco Pipes

Historic ball clay tobacco pipe bowls and stems are recorded as Tobacco Pipes in the object name field of the catalog record, and as either Stems or Bowls in the first description line. Stems are classified by bore diameter, which is measured using the shank end of drill bits ranging from 4/64 to 9/64 of an inch in diameter. These measurements are taken to facilitate chronological analysis using the Harrington-Binford technique (Harrington 1978; Binford 1978). When the diameter of pipe stems cannot be determined, they are recorded as Indeterminate Bore Diameter. Pipe bowls and bowls with stems attached are recorded in the bowl category. The presence of molded decorations and maker's marks is noted in the second and third description lines of the catalog record.

Bottle Closures

Bottle closures (or stoppers) are classified by material type, and are generally not further identified. Notations such as "crown cap" may be added in the first description line.

Apparel-Related Objects

ACMP categories that may be grouped under this general heading include clothing, footwear, buttons, buckles, and other apparel fasteners. These categories are largely self-explanatory. The buttons are classified as to manufacturing technique, including: stamped; 1- (or 2-) Piece Cast; 2, 3, or 4-Piece Stamped; and Molded. All of the apparel-related categories are cataloged by material type (e.g., metal, ceramic, glass, leather, fiber, etc.).

Household and Personal Objects

A variety of ACMP categories can be discussed under this general heading. Some of these categories are for objects that have pragmatic or decorative household functions, and others are for personal possessions associated with grooming, writing, procurement of goods, ornamentation, and play. These categories are largely self-explanatory: Tableware, Kitchenware, Furniture and Hardware, Lighting Fixtures, Decorative Objects, Toiletries, Stationery, Coins/Tokens/Medals, Personal Objects, and Toys. Each of these categories is

used in the object name field of the catalog record, with more specific information provided in the description fields. These objects are cataloged by material type.

Many miscellaneous items are recorded in these functional categories, and confusion may arise as to which category an item would be included under. For example, how would a pair of scissors be classified? Appendix 5 provides a listing of how various household and personal objects have been classified. The following listing may also help to clarify some of the categories:

- 1) Tableware includes objects used in the serving and consumption of food (e.g., cutlery).
- 2) Kitchenware refers to objects used in the preparation, cooking, and storage of food (e.g., pots and pans, colanders, tin cans, stove parts).

Architectural-Related Materials

Several ACMP categories may be best described as architectural-related, as they include construction hardware and building materials. The specific categories, which appear in the object name field of the catalog record, include: Window Glass Sherds, Nails, Screws, Staples, Bolts, Wood Fasteners, and Structural Material. Each group is subdivided into additional categories, which are largely self-explanatory, though several merit further discussion.

Window Glass

The window glass category is divided into two manufacturing techniques: crown/cylinder, and plate. An Indeterminate category was also added for less identifiable fragments. Crown/cylinder glass is identified by bubble patterns and other markings in the glass indicating that either a cylinder of glass had been blown and then cut and laid flat, or that a crown of glass had been blown and laid flat leaving a circular pattern of bubbles and a "bull's-eye" in the center where the pontil was removed. This category is useful for identifying glass assemblages that predated plate glass.

Nails

Nails are also classified by manufacturing technique, in order to be used for dating purposes. The information used to identify the various nail types was derived from Nelson (1968) and from discussions with Blaine Cliver, former Chief of the NPS North Atlantic Historic Preservation Center (Synenki and Charles 1983b:34).

Hand wrought nails, the first in the chronological sequence, are characterized by a nail shank that tapers on all four sides to a point, a faceted head, and a grain in the iron that runs the length of the shank. Hand wrought nails are also often bent or twisted.

Machine cut nails were stamped out of rolled iron bars. Their production began ca. 1790, and after several decades they had virtually replaced hand wrought nails on the market (Nelson 1968:3). The early machine cut nails were characterized by a shaft that was more rectangular than hand wrought nails, burrs on diagonal sides of the nail resulting from the method of cutting the iron bar, iron grain that ran across the shank, a somewhat rounded point, and, at times, heads that were hand wrought and applied. After several decades, ca. 1840, the technology was modified, and these later cut nails can sometimes be distinguished from the early cut nails. The late cut variety were characterized by the same rectangular shaft shape, but also exhibited burrs on the common side of the rolled edge, grain that ran the length of the nail, a sheared point, and no hand wrought head.

The manufacture of wire nails from round steel wire began ca. 1850, but it was several decades before the nails became commonly used. By the late 1880s, wire nails were quickly superseding cut nails on the market (Nelson 1968:7).

It is often difficult to identify some of the above characteristics when examining archeologically recovered nails. In particular, separating early and late cut nails is often impossible to do, and the indeterminate cut nail category is often used. Prior to the addition of this category in 1985, nails that were identified by the ACMP as cut but not as early or late were placed in the late cut category to avoid biasing the dating of an assemblage as earlier than it might actually be. Therefore, the late cut category contains a large number of cut nails that were actually indeterminate cut nails. After this date, the indeterminate machine cut category was used.

Screws

Screws are also sorted by hand wrought or machine cut technology, or cataloged as Indeterminate.

Staples, Bolts, and Wood Fasteners

These categories include items other than nails or screws that were used as fasteners in building construction.

Structural Material

Structural Material includes categories such as brick, mortar, stone, and other materials used in buildings or associated structural components (e.g., stoneware sewer pipes). Structural Material appears in the object name field on the ANCS catalog record, and in the case of brick and mortar/plaster, the material field accommodates the only additional description (brick or mortar/plaster). Both brick and mortar/plaster were weighed rather than counted.

Tools and Hardware

This is not an actual classification category, but rather a grouping of several functional categories. These are largely self-explanatory, and include Window Hardware, Door Hardware, Electrical Hardware, Plumbing Hardware, Lighting/Heating Hardware, Hand Tools, Machine Parts, Domestic Animal Gear (e.g., horse shoes, harnessing equipment), Transportation Objects (e.g., portions of cars, bicycles, carriages), Weaponry/Accoutrements (e.g., gun parts, bullet shells), and Commercial Equipment. There is also a Miscellaneous Hardware category to accommodate hardware items that could not be specifically identified as to function. These categories are used in the object name field of the catalog record. These items are also cataloged by material type (which is not included in the artifact inventory of this report; Appendix 8), and are further described in the description fields. Appendix 5 may be consulted for further information concerning what kinds of items were inventoried in the different categories.

Fuel and Fire-Related Byproducts

Categories that may be discussed under this general heading include Coal, Charcoal, Ash, Cinders/Clinkers, Slag, Bog Iron, and Composite Fire Byproducts—all of which are recorded in the object name field of the catalog record. These materials are weighed rather than counted. Most of these materials are classified in the ANCS category Other Mineral, although ash and charcoal are recorded under Wood.

Miscellaneous Mineral Objects

A number of additional mineral objects appear on the ACMP catalog flow chart in the object name field. These include mica (under Other Mineral) and macadam (under Synthetic). Another miscellaneous category consists of the small, unidentifiable iron fragments that are often corrosion residue from other iron objects in the collection. Such material is cataloged as Residue on the catalog record, and is weighed. It is cataloged with an iron object if it can be directly associated with that object, and is simply noted on a separate description line. If it can only be associated with a larger group of iron objects and not with a specific object or catalog lot, it is cataloged as a separate lot. Typically these iron fragments are less than one-half inch in size. Larger fragments are cataloged as Indeterminate Metal Objects.

Floral and Faunal Remains

A number of categories can be discussed under this general heading, including Seeds, Nutshells, Shell, and Bone. These do not refer to artifacts that have been culturally modified, but rather to unworked specimens that may reflect food remains. Seeds and nutshells are self-explanatory and will not be discussed further other than to note that the type of seed or nut is listed whenever possible in the first description field of the catalog record.

Bone

Bone is recorded as Specimen (Unworked) in the object name field of the catalog record, and as a more specific category of bone in the first description field. These categories commonly include Fish, Mammal, Bird, or Indeterminate, although other categories were possible if necessary. The second description field is used to record whether the bone is diagnostic, undiagnostic, or a tooth. Diagnostic bone is defined as that which exhibits articular surfaces (e.g., distal or proximal ends), or intentional sculpturing (Olsen 1971:18). Diagnostic bone aids researchers in determining information such as species, age, sex, size, diet, or possible pathologies. It may also yield data about butchering techniques. Certain research questions require bone weights rather than counts (Chaplin 1971:67). The ACMP uses counts, however, to help specialists estimate the time and effort required for a more complete analysis. Human bone and teeth are treated differently as they are classified as Osteological, with Bone and Tooth appearing in the object name field.

Shell

Shell is also classified as Specimen (Unworked) in the object name field, and is weighed rather than counted. It is further classified as Bivalve, Univalve, Coral, or Indeterminate Shell on the first description line, and as one of 15 species or as Indeterminate on the second description line. The species are listed on the last page of the catalog flow chart (Appendix 3). These descriptions are a part of the data base and are printed on the catalog cards, but are not included in the inventory in this report (Appendix 8). The specific identifying characteristics of each species are summarized in a previous ACMP report (Synenki and Charles 1984:39-40).

Samples

Several ACMP categories can be regarded as samples. These include soil samples, which are classified as Clay/Mud/Soil with Soil Sample as the object name. Wood samples, which have been saved specifically as a sample, are also in this category and differ from wood classified as Specimen (Unworked), which has not been culturally modified. Other samples might be flotation or pollen samples (classified under Other Plant Materials), or Carbon-14 samples (classified under Wood). These categories are treated differently as to quantity (count or weight), as indicated on the flow chart (Appendix 3).

Historic Lithics

There are a number of categories for stone artifacts manufactured during the historic period, as well as a category for unidentified Worked Stone and a category for Unworked Stone. The latter category was created for artifacts that were collected during excavation, but that show no signs of cultural modification. They may have been collected mistakenly or as samples of a historic feature and not recorded as such. These will not be discussed further.

Prehistoric Lithics

Prehistoric lithics were divided into three major categories in the object name field of the catalog record: Fire-Cracked Rock, Groundstone, and Chipped Stone. Since there was no groundstone or fire-cracked rock in the Van Buren NHS collections, they will not be discussed further.

Chipped Stone

The chipped stone classification system was adapted from that developed by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (1984). The first level of breakdown within chipped stone is recorded in the first description field as either Projectile Point, Biface, or Uniface. Since there were no unifaces in the Van Buren NHS collections, they will not be discussed further.

Projectile points are further classified as either Indeterminate or as a specific type identified by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (1984:56–133). When classified as indeterminate, a point is sometimes described as a “possible” specific type on the third description line. The third description line is also used to identify basal fragments (Appendix 3).

Bifaces are classified on the second description line as either Bifacial Implement Blade or Edge Tool. These types were defined by the Massachusetts Historical Commission (1984:140–145). The primary distinction between the two is the size of the object, in both length and thickness. These categories are summarized as follows:

- 1) Bifacial Implement Blade: These artifacts are bifacially modified around the entire periphery. They must also have a length equal to or greater than 4 cm, and a thickness of less than or equal to 1.5 cm.
- 2) Edge Tool: There are three possibilities within this category. The object may be (a) bifacially modified along at least one edge; (b) bifacially modified around the entire periphery and of any length but more than 1.5 cm thick; or (c) bifacially modified around the entire periphery and of any thickness but less than 4 cm long.

Bifaces can also be further described on the third description line as to shape (Massachusetts Historical Commission 1984:140–145) or whether they are basal fragments, tip fragments, midsection fragments, or reworked points.

There are five additional categories for prehistoric lithics, reflecting different stages in the reduction process: Core, Shatter/Block, Decortication Flakes, Flakes, and Trim Flakes. With the object name field given as Chipped Stone, each category is cataloged as a separate lot. The category type is described on the first description line.

Appendix 5.
Catalog Placement of Miscellaneous Artifacts

<i>Object Name Category</i>	<i>Artifact</i>
Footwear	leather shoe parts, slipper parts, rubber shoe soles
Other Fasteners	clothing rivet, cuff link, clothing stud
Tableware	utensil handle, fork, knife, spoon, napkin ring
Kitchenware	tin can fragments, sardine can key, bottle/can opener, pots and pans, stove parts, fireplace hook, corkscrew, whisk, colander, trivet, egg beater, salt/pepper shaker, canning jar, opal glass insert for canning jar, lead seal for canning jar, aluminum foil, canning jar lid
Furniture and Hardware	ornamental shelf bracket, plant hanger, drapery hooks, picture hanger hooks, drawer knob, furniture latches, drawer handle, casters
Lighting Fixtures	light bulb, lamp chimney fragments, lamp globe fragments, oil lamp parts, candle snuffer, flashlight parts, wax candles
Decorative Objects	clock parts, candy dish, press molded vessel, chandelier crystal wall crucifix, porcelain figurines
Toiletries	toothbrush, comb, hair pin, wig curler, eye wash cup
Stationery	pen, ruler, pencil, pencil lead, slate pencil, ink well, paper clip
Personal Objects	bead, sewing accessories, snuff box, jewelry, corset stays, purse handle, umbrella parts, mirror, shoe dye bottle, cosmetic containers, scissors, pocket knife, eye glasses, false teeth
Toys	marble, doll part, toy wheels, Jews harp, rubber ball pieces, ice skate blades
Window Hardware	window hinges, glazing points, turned lead window casing, sash weight, window putty
Door Hardware	door latch, door hinge, door knob, keyhole escutcheon

<i>Object Name Category</i>	<i>Artifact</i>
Electrical Hardware	insulated wire, car lighter, carbon battery rod, battery cap, glass insulator, porcelain insulator
Plumbing Hardware	faucet, pipe, spigot
Miscellaneous Hardware	eye bolt, screw eye, padlock, nut, keyhole escutcheon (not from door), springs, pintle hinge, iron rod, iron bar, iron ring, barbed wire, hook, wire, strap metal, washer, chain link, pulley, plumb bob
Structural Material	roofing slate, slab marble, brick tile, ceramic tile, gravestone, drain pipe, asphalt roofing, tar paper, sheet metal, concrete, cement, mortar/plaster, brick, paint lumps, wall paper, fiberglass insulation, caulking
Hand Tools	file, axe head, saw blade, shovel head, wedge, sharpening stone
Machine Parts	plow blade, moveable type
Domestic Animal Gear	horseshoe, oxshoe, pony shoe, bit, harness buckle
Transportation Objects	car parts, bicycle parts, railroad spike
Weaponry and Accoutrements	musket ball, bullet, gun shell casing, gun parts, spurs

Appendix 6.
ACMP Catalog Lots for Archeological Archival Collections

Field Notes: This lot contains the original field notes by the excavators, which include the daily notebooks, diagrams, profiles, and any additional information taken in the field.

Field Maps: This lot contains the original field maps, which include base maps or any maps used in the field.

Field Photographs: This lot contains any original photographs or slides taken in the field.

Laboratory Analysis Records: This lot contains any material used to help with the lab analysis, including artifact inventories, catalog worksheets, cataloging forms, and analytical computer print-outs.

Original Report Figures: This lot contains original figures used for the writing of the archeologist's original report.

Administrative Records: This lot contains the administrative forms, letters, and official correspondence concerning the excavation or collection.

Research Records: This lot contains the records, maps, photographs, copies of previous reports, and correspondence used by the archeologist in researching the historical background for the written report.

Report Drafts and Notes: This lot contains the drafts and notes for the archeologist's original final report.

Other (specify): Material that needs to be archived but does not belong in any of the above lots.

Appendix 7.
Van Buren NHS Archival Materials by Accession Number

MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS FINDING AID
ARCHIVAL RECORDS FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS
ACCESSIONS #223, #155, #337

CAT. CONT. #	DESCRIPTION	OBJECT DATE:(INCLUSIVE)	UNIT COUNT	UNIT TYPE
** ACCESSION #: 223				
* CATALOG LOT BASIS: FIELD NOTES				
7313 CONTAINER #1 OF	1 FIELD NOTEBOOK, KATHLEEN FIERO	9/18/78 - 10/27/78	1	FOLDER
7313 CONTAINER #1 OF	1 FIELD NOTEBOOK, DENISE E. TILLAR	9/18/78 - 10/25/78	1	FOLDER
7313 CONTAINER #1 OF	1 FIELD NOTEBOOK, RICK FITZGERALD	9/19/78 - 10/28/78	1	FOLDER
7313 CONTAINER #1 OF	1 FIELD NOTEBOOK, KATHLEEN GLADWIN	9/18/78 - 10/27/78	1	FOLDER
7313 CONTAINER #1 OF	1 FIELD NOTEBOOK, DAN GREENBAUM	9/18/78 - 10/27/78	1	FOLDER
7313 CONTAINER #1 OF	1 FIELD NOTEBOOK, LINDA GRAND	9/18/78 - 10/27/78	1	FOLDER
7313 CONTAINER #1 OF	1 FIELD NOTEBOOK, JEANNE HARRIS	9/18/78 - 10/26/78	1	FOLDER
7313 CONTAINER #1 OF	1 FIELD NOTEBOOK, KEN LACOSTE	9/18/78 - 10/20/78	1	FOLDER
7313 CONTAINER #1 OF	1 FIELD NOTEBOOK, FLOYD KENT	9/18/78 - 10/26/78	1	FOLDER
7313 CONTAINER #1 OF	1 FIELD NOTEBOOK, SHARON DOOLEY	9/18/78 - 10/26/78	1	FOLDER
7313 CONTAINER #1 OF	1 FIELD NOTEBOOK, CYNTHIA MORRISON	9/18/78 - 10/26/78	1	FOLDER
7313 CONTAINER #1 OF	1 FIELD NOTEBOOK, CRAIG BROMLEY	9/19/78 - 10/23/78	1	FOLDER
7313 CONTAINER #1 OF	1 FIELD NOTEBOOK, JIM ANGELL	9/18/78 - 10/27/78	1	FOLDER
* Subsubtotal *				
			13	
* CATALOG LOT BASIS: FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS				
7314 CONTAINER #1 OF	4 BLACK AND WHITE NEGATIVES AND CONTACT SHEETS OF EXCAVATION	9/18/78 - 10/27/78	707	EACH
7314 CONTAINER #2 OF	4 BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS, EXCAVATION UNITS NORTH & WEST	9/19/78 - 10/23/78	92	EACH
7314 CONTAINER #2 OF	4 BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS, EXCAVATION UNITS SOUTH	9/19/78 - 10/27/78	160	EACH
7314 CONTAINER #2 OF	4 BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS, EXCAVATION UNITS EAST	10/11/78 - 10/25/78	83	EACH
7314 CONTAINER #2 OF	4 BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS, EXCAVATION UNITS ROOMS 1 - 7	9/18/78 - 10/25/78	138	EACH
7314 CONTAINER #2 OF	4 BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS, EXCAVATION UNITS ROOMS 9 - 15, CREW SHOTS	9/18/78 - 10/27/78	141	EACH
7314 CONTAINER #3 OF	4 COLOR SLIDES, EXCAVATION UNITS NORTH, EAST, SOUTH, WEST	9/18/78 - 10/27/78	384	EACH
7314 CONTAINER #3 OF	4 COLOR SLIDES, EXCAVATION UNITS ROOMS 1 - 15, CREW SHOTS	9/18/78 - 10/27/78	345	EACH
7314 CONTAINER #4 OF	4 BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS FOR ALL EXCAVATION UNITS (FIERO)	9/18/78 - 10/27/78	634	EACH
7314 CONTAINER #4 OF	4 ORIGINAL PHOTO LOG FOR ALL BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOCOPY OF ORIGINAL PHOTO LOG	9/18/78 - 10/27/78	1	FOLDER
* Subsubtotal *				
			2685	
* CATALOG LOT BASIS: LABORATORY ANALYSIS RECORDS				
9387 CONTAINER #1 OF	3 ANALYSIS RECORDS, EXCAVATION UNITS NORTH AND SOUTH (SOIL, SOIL COLOR, AND PROFILES)	9/22/78 - 10/27/78	1	FOLDER
9387 CONTAINER #1 OF	3 ANALYSIS RECORDS, EXCAVATION UNITS EAST (SOIL, SOIL COLOR, AND PROFILES)	10/16/78	1	FOLDER
9387 CONTAINER #1 OF	3 ANALYSIS RECORDS, EXCAVATION UNITS WEST (SOIL, SOIL COLOR, AND PROFILES)	10/19/78 - 10/20/78	1	FOLDER
9387 CONTAINER #1 OF	3 ANALYSIS RECORDS, EXCAVATION UNITS ROOMS 1 - 15 (SOIL, SOIL COLOR, AND PROFILES)	9/18/78 - 10/27/78	1	FOLDER
9387 CONTAINER #1 OF	3 ANALYSIS RECORDS, LABELED "NOTES BY J. A. GUDA"	2/80 - 3/80	1	FOLDER
9387 CONTAINER #1 OF	3 ANALYSIS RECORDS, WINDOW GLASS, ALL EXCAVATION UNITS	4/80	1	FOLDER
9387 CONTAINER #1 OF	3 ANALYSIS RECORDS, NAILS, ALL EXCAVATION UNITS	N.D.	1	FOLDER
9387 CONTAINER #1 OF	3 ANALYSIS RECORDS, BONE, ALL EXCAVATION UNITS	N.D.	1	FOLDER
9387 CONTAINER #1 OF	3 ANALYSIS RECORDS, CROSSEMENDED MATERIAL, ALL EXCAVATION UNITS	N.D.	1	FOLDER

MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS FINDING AID
ARCHIVAL RECORDS FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL COLLECTIONS
ACCESSIONS #223, #155, #337

CAT. CONT. #	DESCRIPTION	OBJECT DATE: (INCLUSIVE)	UNIT COUNT	UNIT TYPE
9387 CONTAINER #1 OF 3	ANALYSIS RECORDS, STATISTICAL ANALYSIS, FOR ALL EXCAVATION UNITS	N.D.	1	FOLDER
9387 CONTAINER #1 OF 3	DRAWINGS, DISTRIBUTION MAPS, PROFILES, GRAPHS FROM VARIOUS EXCAVATION UNITS	N.D.	1	FOLDER
9387 CONTAINER #1 OF 3	INVENTORIES: ARTIFACTS, FLOTATIONS, MORTAR SAMPLES, POLLEN SAMPLES, SOIL SAMPLES	9/18/78 - 2/28/80	1	FOLDER
9387 CONTAINER #1 OF 3	ARTIFACT INVENTORIES: "PROVENIENCE CARD" AND "ARTIFACT FORM" SHEETS FOR ALL PROVENIENCES NORTH, TELEPHONE TRENCH, SEWER LINE, EAST, & SOUTH	9/19/78 - 10/26/78	49	FOLDER
9387 CONTAINER #2 OF 3	ARTIFACT INVENTORIES: "PROVENIENCE CARD" AND "ARTIFACT FORM" SHEETS FOR ALL PROVENIENCES WEST, PRIVY WELL, & ROOMS 1 - 15	9/18/78 - 10/25/78	41	FOLDER
9387 CONTAINER #3 OF 3	ARTIFACT COUNTS BY FUNCTIONAL CLASS, PROFILES AND PLANS FOR NORTH, WEST, TELEPHONE TRENCH, SEWER LINE, EAST, SOUTH, & ROOM UNITS	9/19/78 - 10/25/78	32	FOLDER
9387 CONTAINER #3 OF 3	ARTIFACT INVENTORY FOR ALL UNITS IN SPREADSHEET FORMAT	N.D.	7	FOLDER
9387 CONTAINER #3 OF 3	ARTIFACT INVENTORY: SUMMARY LISTING BY PROVENIENCE	9/18/78 - 10/24/78	1	FOLDER
9387 CONTAINER #3 OF 3	BOX INVENTORY FOR ARTIFACTS	9/26/78 - 10/9/82	1	FOLDER
* Subsubtotal *			143	
* CATALOG LOT BASIS: REPORT DRAFTS AND NOTES				
9389 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	COMMENTS ON ARCHEOLOGICAL REPORT	3/20/81 - 6/14/82	1	FOLDER
9389 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	REPORT, FAUNAL REMAINS FOR VAN BUREN NHS, BY HESSE, MORAN	7/15/80	1	FOLDER
9389 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	REPORT DRAFT (FINAL), HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT: ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA REPORT, MAVA NHS, BY FIERO, GUDA, HESSE, MORAN	N.D.	1	FOLDER
* Subsubtotal *			3	
** Subtotal **			2844	

MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS FINDING AID
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ACCESSIONS #223, #155, #337

CAT. CONT. #	DESCRIPTION	OBJECT DATE: (INCLUSIVE)	UNIT UNIT TYPE COUNT
** ACCESSION #: 155			
* CATALOG LOT BASIS: FIELD NOTES			
9377 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	FIELD NOTEBOOK, WILLIAM A. STOKINGER	5/18/81 - 6/2/81	1 FOLDER
9377 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	FIELD NOTEBOOK, WILLIAM A. STOKINGER	5/13/81 - 6/3/81	1 FOLDER
9377 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	FIELD NOTEBOOK, BRONA SIMON (?)	5/18/81 - 9/25/81	1 FOLDER
9377 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	FIELD FORMS	5/18/81 - 6/3/81	1 FOLDER
* Subsubtotal *			
4			
* CATALOG LOT BASIS: LABORATORY ANALYSIS RECORDS			
9378 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	ANALYSIS RECORDS - PROGRAMMING INFORMATION AND CATALOGING CODES	6/25/80, 7/13/81	1 FOLDER
9378 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	ANALYSIS RECORDS - ARTIFACT SUMMARIES, FEATURE INFORMATION	N.D.	1 FOLDER
9378 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	ANALYSIS RECORDS - UTILITY PLAN, FLOOR PLANS, ELEVATIONS	10/31/78 - 12/14/81	1 FOLDER
9378 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	ANALYSIS RECORDS - POLLEN CORRESPONDENCE	11/2/81, 12/14/81	1 FOLDER
9378 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	COMPUTER PRINT-OUT - ARTIFACT INVENTORY	6/30/81 - 11/6/81	2 FOLDER
9378 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	COMPUTER PRINT-OUT - CATALOG AND TRENCH INFORMATION	1/25/82	3 FOLDER
9378 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	COMPUTER PRINT-OUT - PRELIMINARY SYMAPS	8/19/81 - 8/20/81	1 FOLDER
9378 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	COMPUTER PRINT-OUT - FINAL SYMAPS	9/8/81 - 10/21/81	1 FOLDER
9378 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	COMPUTER PRINT-OUT - FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION MAPS	N.D.	1 FOLDER
9378 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	COMPUTER PRINT-OUT - PROGRAM PRINT-OUTS	N.D.	1 FOLDER
9378 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	ARTIFACT INVENTORY: PAL "HISTORIC CATALOG" FOR HISTORIC GROUNDS AND ELECTRICAL LINE SURVEYS	6/9/81 - 10/3/81	2 FOLDER
* Subsubtotal *			
15			
* CATALOG LOT BASIS: FIELD PHOTOGRAPHS			
9379 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	BLACK AND WHITE CONTACT SHEETS AND NEGATIVES OF EXCAVATION AND ARTIFACTS	N.D.	16 EACH
9379 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS AND NEGATIVES OF EXCAVATION	1981	175 EACH
9379 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	COLOR SLIDES OF EXCAVATION	1981	73 EACH
9379 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	PHOTO LOGS	N.D.	1 FOLDER
* Subsubtotal *			
265			
* CATALOG LOT BASIS: ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS			
9380 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	ADMINISTRATIVE CORRESPONDENCE AND LETTERS	7/30/81 - 6/9/83	1 FOLDER
* Subsubtotal *			
1			
* CATALOG LOT BASIS: RESEARCH RECORDS			
9381 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	BACKGROUND DOCUMENTARY INFORMATION AND RESEARCH	N.D.	1 FOLDER
9381 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	REPORT, COPY OF VAN BUREN NHS MASTER PLAN	1970	1 FOLDER
9381 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	REPORT, COPY OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT BY PLATT	1977	1 FOLDER
9381 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	REPORT, COPY OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT ADDENDUM BY JACKSON	1980	1 FOLDER
9381 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	REPORT, COPY OF ARCHEOLOGICAL IMPACT REPORT BY MAHLSTEDT	1979	1 FOLDER
9381 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	REPORT, COPY OF REPORT ON LAND USE AND OWNERSHIP BY JACKSON	1979	1 FOLDER
9381 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	REPORT, COPY OF NATIONAL PARK SERVICE REPORT ON LINDENWALD BY HEIG	1936	1 FOLDER

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 ACCESSIONS #223, #155, #337

CAT. CONT. #	DESCRIPTION	OBJECT DATE: (INCLUSIVE)	UNIT UNIT TYPE COUNT
9381	CONTAINER #1 OF 1 BLACK AND WHITE HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS, PHOTOCOPIES OF PHOTOCARDS, AND AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF LINDENWALD AND GROUNDS WITH NEGATIVES	N.D.	11 FOLDER
	* Subsubtotal *		18
	* CATALOG LOT BASIS: REPORT DRAFTS AND NOTES		
9382	CONTAINER #1 OF 1 REPORT NOTES AND INFORMATION	N.D.	1 FOLDER
	* Subsubtotal *		1
	** Subtotal **		304

MARTIN VAN BUREN NHS FINDING AID
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ACCESSIONS #223, #155, #337

CAT. CONT. #	DESCRIPTION	OBJECT DATE: (INCLUSIVE)	UNIT UNIT TYPE COUNT
** ACCESSION #:	337		
* CATALOG LOT BASIS:	FIELD NOTES		
9383 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	FIELD NOTES AND MAP, PHOTOCOPY	9/24/84 - 9/28/84	1 FOLDER
* Subsubtotal *			1
* CATALOG LOT BASIS:	LABORATORY ANALYSIS RECORDS		
9384 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	INVENTORY, 1983 ACP ARTIFACT CATALOG SHEETS, STPS, AND TEST TRENCHES	10/2/84 - 10/5/84	2 FOLDER
* Subsubtotal *			2
* CATALOG LOT BASIS:	RESEARCH RECORDS		
9385 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	PHOTOCOPY OF VAN BUREN NHS GROUNDS, PRINT OF 19TH-CENTURY KINDERHOOK	3/27/79	1 FOLDER
9385 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	BLUEPRINTS OF VAN BUREN NHS BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND UTILITY LINE	11/28/75 - 5/21/80	13 EACH
* Subsubtotal *			14
* CATALOG LOT BASIS:	ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS		
9386 CONTAINER #1 OF 1	CORRESPONDENCE LETTER TO B. STEWERT FROM J. GALLAGHER	1/9/85	1 FOLDER
* Subsubtotal *			1
** Subtotal **			18
*** Total ***			3166

Appendix 8.
Van Buren NHS Artifact Inventory by Accession Number

ACCESSION NO. 155 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
HISTORIC				
CERAMIC VESSEL				
REDWARE				
PLAIN	165	0.0	3.1%	0.0%
LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	12	0.0	0.2%	0.0%
LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	10	0.0	0.2%	0.0%
SGRAFFITO	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRAILED SLIPWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
JACKFIELD	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ASTBURY	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL REDWARE	188	0.0	3.6%	0.0%
TIN ENAMEL				
DELFT	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ROUEN/FAIENCE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL TIN ENAMEL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
COARSE BUFF-BODY				
COMBED WARE	2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DOTTED WARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
N. DEVON GRAVEL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MOTTLED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL COARSE BUFF-BODY	3	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
CREAMWARE				
PLAIN	20	0.0	0.4%	0.0%
SHELL-EDGED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER EDGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HANDPAINTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ANNULAR	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRANSFER-PRINTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SPONGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL CREAMWARE	21	0.0	0.4%	0.0%
PEARLWARE				
PLAIN	30	0.0	0.6%	0.0%
SHELL-EDGED	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER EDGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HANDPAINTED	19	0.0	0.4%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 155 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
ANNULAR	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRANSFER-PRINTED	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SPONGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL PEARLWARE	52	0.0	1.0%	0.0%
WHITEWARE				
PLAIN	194	0.0	3.7%	0.0%
SHELL-EDGED	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER EDGE-DECORATED	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HANDPAINTED	9	0.0	0.2%	0.0%
ANNULAR	2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRANSFER-PRINTED	19	0.0	0.4%	0.0%
SPONGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	16	0.0	0.3%	0.0%
TOTAL WHITEWARE	242	0.0	4.6%	0.0%
OTHER EARTHENWARE				
WHIELDON WARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
LUSTERWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
AGATEWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ROCKINGHAM/BENNINGTON	13	0.0	0.2%	0.0%
YELLOWARE	3	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	36	0.0	0.7%	0.0%
TOTAL OTHER EARTHENWARE	52	0.0	1.0%	0.0%
PORCELAIN				
UNDECORATED	26	0.0	0.5%	0.0%
UNDERGLAZE HP MONOCHROME	13	0.0	0.2%	0.0%
UNDERGLAZE HP POLYCHROME	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OVERGLAZE HP MONOCHROME	2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OVERGLAZE HP POLYCHROME	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
GILTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRANSFER-PRINTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	5	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
TOTAL PORCELAIN	47	0.0	0.9%	0.0%
WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE				
PLAIN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SCRATCH BLUE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL WHITE SALT GLAZED STON	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 155 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
DRYBODY STONEWARE				
BLACK BASALTE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ROSSO ANTICO	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL DRYBODY	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER STONEWARE				
NOTTINGHAM	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BELLARMINE/FRECHEN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
WESTERWALD/RAEREN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DOMESTIC	7	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	8	0.0	0.2%	0.0%
TOTAL OTHER	15	0.0	0.3%	0.0%
TOTAL CERAMIC VESSEL	620	0.0	11.7%	0.0%
TOBACCO PIPE				
WHITE CLAY				
BOWLS	20	0.0	0.4%	0.0%
STEMS: 4/64	5	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
5/64	9	0.0	0.2%	0.0%
6/64	7	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
7/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
8/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
9/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
INDET.	3	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
TOTAL WHITE CLAY	44	0.0	0.8%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL TOBACCO PIPE	45	0.0	0.9%	0.0%
BOTTLE GLASS				
FREEBLOWN	21	0.0	0.4%	0.0%
CONTACT MOLDED	338	0.0	6.4%	0.0%
PATTERN MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PRESS MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OPTIC MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINE MADE	15	0.0	0.3%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	18	0.0	0.3%	0.0%
TOTAL BOTTLE GLASS	392	0.0	7.4%	0.0%
DRINKING VESSEL GLASS				
FREEBLOWN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
CONTACT MOLDED	9	0.0	0.2%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 155 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
PATTERN MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PRESS MOLDED	9	0.0	0.2%	0.0%
OPTIC MOLDED	4	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
MACHINE MADE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL DRINKING VESSEL GLASS	24	0.0	0.5%	0.0%
INDETERMINATE VESSEL GLASS				
FREEBLOWN	2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MOLDED	50	0.0	0.9%	0.0%
INDETERMINATE	5	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
TOTAL INDET. VESSEL GLA	57	0.0	1.1%	0.0%
BOTTLE CLOSURES				
CERAMIC	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
GLASS	2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
METAL	5	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
SYNTHETIC	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
WOOD/CORK	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL BOTTLE CLOSURES	7	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
APPAREL				
CLOTHING	2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
FOOTWEAR	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BUTTONS	64	0.0	1.2%	0.0%
BUCKLES	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER FASTENERS	12	0.0	0.2%	0.0%
TOTAL APPAREL	80	0.0	1.5%	0.0%
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL OBJECTS				
TABLEWARE	6	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
KITCHENWARE	61	0.0	1.2%	0.0%
FURNITURE & HARDWARE	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
LIGHTING FIXTURES	151	0.0	2.9%	0.0%
DECORATIVE OBJECTS	13	0.0	0.2%	0.0%
TOILETRIES	5	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
STATIONERY	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
COINS/TOKENS/MEDALS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PERSONAL OBJECTS	8	0.0	0.2%	0.0%
TOYS	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL OBJ	246	0.0	4.7%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 155 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
WINDOW GLASS				
CROWN/CYLINDER	45	0.0	0.9%	0.0%
PLATE	686	0.0	13.0%	0.0%
INDETERMINATE	18	0.0	0.3%	0.0%
TOTAL WINDOW GLASS	749	0.0	14.2%	0.0%
NAILS				
HAND WROUGHT	12	0.0	0.2%	0.0%
MACHINE CUT INDETERMINATE	488	0.0	9.2%	0.0%
MACHINE CUT I	8	0.0	0.2%	0.0%
MACHINE CUT II	99	0.0	1.9%	0.0%
WIRE	152	0.0	2.9%	0.0%
INDETERMINATE	422	0.0	8.0%	0.0%
TOTAL NAILS	1181	0.0	22.4%	0.0%
OTHER FASTENING DEVICES				
SCREWS	15	0.0	0.3%	0.0%
STAPLES	6	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
BOLTS	2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL OTHER FASTENING	23	0.0	0.4%	0.0%
STRUCTURAL MATERIAL				
BRICK	0	13918.1	0.0%	45.9%
MORTAR/PLASTER	0	3709.2	0.0%	12.2%
STONE	30	0.0	0.6%	0.0%
EARTHENWARE/STONEWARE	4	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
PORCELAIN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
METAL	4	0.5	0.1%	0.0%
WOOD	9	2.3	0.2%	0.0%
SYNTHETIC	77	0.0	1.5%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	25	1653.4	0.5%	5.5%
TOTAL STRUCTURAL	149	19283.5	2.8%	63.6%
TOOLS & HARDWARE				
WINDOW HARDWARE	7	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
DOOR HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	3	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
PLUMBING HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
LIGHTING/HEATING HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HAND TOOLS	3	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
MACHINE PARTS	3	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
DOMESTIC ANIMAL GEAR	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRANSPORTATION OBJECTS	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENTS	17	0.0	0.3%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 155 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
GUNFLINTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
WORKED STONE/GROUNDSTONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	66	0.0	1.3%	0.0%
TOTAL TOOLS & HARDWARE	101	0.0	1.9%	0.0%
FUEL & FIRE BYPRODUCTS				
COAL	0	5488.6	0.0%	18.1%
CINDERS/CLINKERS	0	2508.2	0.0%	8.3%
CHARCOAL	0	49.5	0.0%	0.2%
ASH	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BOG IRON	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SLAG	0	162.5	0.0%	0.5%
COMPOSITE FIRE BYPRODUCTS	0	54.4	0.0%	0.2%
TOTAL FUEL & FIRE	0	8263.2	0.0%	27.3%
SHELL				
BIVALVES	0	1409.0	0.0%	4.6%
UNIVALVES	0	2.3	0.0%	0.0%
INDETERMINATE SHELL	0	11.5	0.0%	0.0%
CORAL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL SHELL	0	1422.8	0.0%	4.7%
BONE				
FISH	2	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MAMMAL	527	0.0	10.0%	0.0%
BIRD	26	0.0	0.5%	0.0%
HUMAN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	16	0.2	0.3%	0.0%
TOTAL BONE	571	0.2	10.8%	0.0%
VEGETAL MATERIAL				
SEEDS	11	0.0	0.2%	0.0%
NUTSHELLS	1	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL VEGETAL	12	0.0	0.2%	0.0%
SAMPLES				
SOIL	4	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
C-14	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
FLOTATION	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
POLLEN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	1185.7	0.0%	3.9%
TOTAL SAMPLES	4	1185.7	0.1%	3.9%

ACCESSION NO. 155 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
MISCELLANEOUS				
INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS	478	0.0	9.1%	0.0%
OTHER INDETERMINATE OBJECTS	259	88.6	4.9%	0.3%
METAL RESIDUE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	93	64.2	1.8%	0.2%
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	830	152.8	15.7%	0.5%
			0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS	5091	30308.2	96.5%	100.0%
PREHISTORIC				
STONE				
CHIPPED STONE				
PROJECTILE POINTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BIFACES	4	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
UNIFACES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
CORES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SHATTER/BLOCK	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DECORTICATION FLAKES	7	0.0	0.1%	0.0%
FLAKES	176	0.0	3.3%	0.0%
TRIM FLAKES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL CHIPPED STONE	187	0.0	3.5%	0.0%
FIRE-CRACKED ROCK	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
GROUNDSTONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL STONE	187	0.0	3.5%	0.0%
CERAMICS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SHELL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS	187	0.0	3.5%	0.0%
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	5278	30308.2	100.0%	100.0%

ACCESSION NO. 223 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
HISTORIC				
CERAMIC VESSEL				
REDWARE				
PLAIN	237	0.0	1.2%	0.00%
LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	7	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	21	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
SGRAFFITO	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TRAILED SLIPWARE	2	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
JACKFIELD	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ASTBURY	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	2	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL REDWARE	269	0.0	1.3%	0.00%
TIN ENAMEL				
DELFT	3	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ROUEN/FAIENCE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL TIN ENAMEL	3	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
COARSE BUFF-BODY				
COMBED WARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
DOTTED WARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
N. DEVON GRAVEL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
MOTTLED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL COARSE BUFF-BODY	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
CREAMWARE				
PLAIN	72	0.0	0.4%	0.00%
SHELL-EDGED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
OTHER EDGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
HANDPAINTED	1	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ANNULAR	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TRANSFER-PRINTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
SPONGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	1	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL CREAMWARE	74	0.0	0.4%	0.00%
PEARLWARE				
PLAIN	87	0.0	0.4%	0.00%
SHELL-EDGED	20	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
OTHER EDGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
HANDPAINTED	50	0.0	0.2%	0.00%

ACCESSION NO. 223 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
ANNULAR	4	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TRANSFER-PRINTED	20	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
SPONGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	10	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL PEARLWARE	191	0.0	0.9%	0.00%
WHITEWARE				
PLAIN	273	0.0	1.3%	0.00%
SHELL-EDGED	28	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
OTHER EDGE-DECORATED	2	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
HANDPAINTED	25	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
ANNULAR	29	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
TRANSFER-PRINTED	27	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
SPONGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	20	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
TOTAL WHITEWARE	404	0.0	2.0%	0.00%
OTHER EARTHENWARE				
WHIELDON WARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
LUSTERWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
AGATEWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ROCKINGHAM/BENNINGTON	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
YELLOWWARE	5	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	89	0.0	0.4%	0.00%
TOTAL OTHER EARTHENWARE	94	0.0	0.5%	0.00%
PORCELAIN				
UNDECORATED	68	0.0	0.3%	0.00%
UNDERGLAZE HP MONOCHROME	188	0.0	0.9%	0.00%
UNDERGLAZE HP POLYCHROME	2	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
OVERGLAZE HP MONOCHROME	7	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
OVERGLAZE HP POLYCHROME	2	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
GILTED	24	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
TRANSFER-PRINTED	12	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	13	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
TOTAL PORCELAIN	316	0.0	1.5%	0.00%
WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE				
PLAIN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
SCRATCH BLUE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL WHITE SALT GLAZED STON	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%

ACCESSION NO. 223 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
DRYBODY STONEWARE				
BLACK BASALTE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ROSSO ANTICO	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL DRYBODY	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
OTHER STONEWARE				
NOTTINGHAM	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
BELLARMINE/FRECHEN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
WESTERWALD/RAEREN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
DOMESTIC	33	0.0	0.2%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	94	0.0	0.5%	0.00%
TOTAL OTHER	127	0.0	0.6%	0.00%
TOTAL CERAMIC VESSEL	1478	0.0	7.2%	0.00%
TOBACCO PIPE				
WHITE CLAY				
BOWLS	32	0.0	0.2%	0.00%
STEMS: 4/64	19	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
5/64	31	0.0	0.2%	0.00%
6/64	2	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
7/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
8/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
9/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
INDET.	2	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL WHITE CLAY	86	0.0	0.4%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	7	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL TOBACCO PIPE	93	0.0	0.5%	0.00%
BOTTLE GLASS				
FREEBLOWN	59	0.0	0.3%	0.00%
CONTACT MOLDED	427	0.0	2.1%	0.00%
PATTERN MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
PRESS MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
OPTIC MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
MACHINE MADE	32	0.0	0.2%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	261	0.0	1.3%	0.00%
TOTAL BOTTLE GLASS	779	0.0	3.8%	0.00%
DRINKING VESSEL GLASS				
FREEBLOWN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
CONTACT MOLDED	12	0.0	0.1%	0.00%

ACCESSION NO. 223 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
PATTERN MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
PRESS MOLDED	5	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
OPTIC MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
MACHINE MADE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	4	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL DRINKING VESSEL GLASS	21	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
INDETERMINATE VESSEL GLASS				
FREEBLOWN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
MOLDED	262	0.0	1.3%	0.00%
INDETERMINATE	55	0.0	0.3%	0.00%
TOTAL INDET. VESSEL GLA	317	0.0	1.5%	0.00%
BOTTLE CLOSURES				
CERAMIC	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
GLASS	1	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
METAL	13	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
SYNTHETIC	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
WOOD/CORK	3	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	4	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL BOTTLE CLOSURES	21	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
APPAREL				
CLOTHING	2	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
FOOTWEAR	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
BUTTONS	50	0.0	0.2%	0.00%
BUCKLES	1	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
OTHER FASTENERS	5	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL APPAREL	58	0.0	0.3%	0.00%
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL OBJECTS				
TABLEWARE	8	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
KITCHENWARE	541	0.0	2.6%	0.00%
FURNITURE & HARDWARE	5	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
LIGHTING FIXTURES	380	0.0	1.8%	0.00%
DECORATIVE OBJECTS	6	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOILETRIES	22	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
STATIONERY	19	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
COINS/TOKENS/MEDALS	5	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
PERSONAL OBJECTS	37	0.0	0.2%	0.00%
TOYS	6	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL OBJ	1029	0.0	5.0%	0.00%

ACCESSION NO. 223 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
WINDOW GLASS				
CROWN/CYLINDER	424	0.0	2.1%	0.00%
PLATE	2486	0.0	12.1%	0.00%
INDETERMINATE	2216	0.0	10.8%	0.00%
TOTAL WINDOW GLASS	5126	0.0	24.9%	0.00%
NAILS				
HAND WROUGHT	75	0.0	0.4%	0.00%
MACHINE CUT INDETERMINATE	1377	0.0	6.7%	0.00%
MACHINE CUT I	30	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
MACHINE CUT II	30	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
WIRE	580	0.0	2.8%	0.00%
INDETERMINATE	3721	0.0	18.1%	0.00%
TOTAL NAILS	5813	0.0	28.3%	0.00%
OTHER FASTENING DEVICES				
SCREWS	42	0.0	0.2%	0.00%
STAPLES	52	0.0	0.3%	0.00%
BOLTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL OTHER FASTENING	94	0.0	0.5%	0.00%
STRUCTURAL MATERIAL				
BRICK	1	3899.1	0.0%	2.20%
MORTAR/PLASTER	0	17857.0	0.0%	10.07%
STONE	11	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
EARTHENWARE/STONEWARE	29	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
PORCELAIN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
METAL	2	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
WOOD	200	35.5	1.0%	0.02%
SYNTHETIC	45	0.0	0.2%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	36	9027.1	0.2%	5.09%
TOTAL STRUCTURAL	324	30818.7	1.6%	17.38%
TOOLS & HARDWARE				
WINDOW HARDWARE	8	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
DOOR HARDWARE	1	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	102	0.0	0.5%	0.00%
PLUMBING HARDWARE	3	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
LIGHTING/HEATING HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
HAND TOOLS	3	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
MACHINE PARTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
DOMESTIC ANIMAL GEAR	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TRANSPORTATION OBJECTS	1	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENTS	12	0.0	0.1%	0.00%

ACCESSION NO. 223 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
GUNFLINTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
WORKED STONE/GROUNDSTONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT	3	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	314	0.0	1.5%	0.00%
TOTAL TOOLS & HARDWARE	447	0.0	2.2%	0.00%
FUEL & FIRE BYPRODUCTS				
COAL	0	174.8	0.0%	0.10%
CINDERS/CLINKERS	0	197.4	0.0%	0.11%
CHARCOAL	0	18.1	0.0%	0.01%
ASH	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
BOG IRON	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
SLAG	0	140.9	0.0%	0.08%
COMPOSITE FIRE BYPRODUCTS	0	38.0	0.0%	0.02%
TOTAL FUEL & FIRE	0	569.2	0.0%	0.32%
SHELL				
BIVALVES	0	896.7	0.0%	0.51%
UNIVALVES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
INDETERMINATE SHELL	0	26.8	0.0%	0.02%
CORAL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL SHELL	0	923.5	0.0%	0.52%
BONE				
FISH	2	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
MAMMAL	1160	0.0	5.6%	0.00%
BIRD	285	0.0	1.4%	0.00%
HUMAN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	425	0.0	2.1%	0.00%
TOTAL BONE	1872	0.0	9.1%	0.00%
VEGETAL MATERIAL				
SEEDS	116	45.1	0.6%	0.03%
NUTSHELLS	59	0.0	0.3%	0.00%
TOTAL VEGETAL	175	45.1	0.9%	0.03%
SAMPLES				
SOIL	3	143672.4	0.0%	81.04%
C-14	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
FLOTATION	0	6.9	0.0%	0.00%
POLLEN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	22	42.1	0.1%	0.02%
TOTAL SAMPLES	25	143721.4	0.1%	81.06%

ACCESSION NO. 223 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
MISCELLANEOUS				
INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS	1826	0.0	8.9%	0.00%
OTHER INDETERMINATE OBJECTS	554	246.9	2.7%	0.14%
METAL RESIDUE	0	647.0	0.0%	0.36%
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	481	323.3	2.3%	0.18%
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	2861	1217.2	13.9%	0.69%
 TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS	 20533	 177295.1	 99.9%	 100.00%
PREHISTORIC				
STONE				
CHIPPED STONE				
PROJECTILE POINTS	2	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
BIFACES	1	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
UNIFACES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
CORES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
SHATTER/BLOCK	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
DECORTICATION FLAKES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
FLAKES	12	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
TRIM FLAKES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL CHIPPED STONE	15	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
 FIRE-CRACKED ROCK	 0	 0.0	 0.0%	 0.00%
GROUNDSTONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL STONE	15	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
 CERAMICS	 0	 0.0	 0.0%	 0.00%
BONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
SHELL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.00%
TOTAL PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS	15	0.0	0.1%	0.00%
 TOTAL ARTIFACTS	 20548	 177295.1	 100.0%	 100.00%

ACCESSION NO. 337 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
CERAMIC VESSEL				
REDWARE				
PLAIN	4	0.0	2.9%	0.0%
LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	2	0.0	1.5%	0.0%
LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	1	0.0	0.7%	0.0%
SGRAFFITO	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRAILED SLIPWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
JACKFIELD	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ASTBURY	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL REDWARE	7	0.0	5.1%	0.0%
TIN ENAMEL				
DELFT	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ROUEN/FAIENCE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL TIN ENAMEL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
COARSE BUFF-BODY				
COMBED WARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DOTTED WARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
N. DEVON GRAVEL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MOTTLED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL COARSE BUFF-BODY	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
CREAMWARE				
PLAIN	4	0.0	2.9%	0.0%
SHELL-EDGED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER EDGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HANDPAINTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ANNULAR	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRANSFER-PRINTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SPONGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL CREAMWARE	4	0.0	2.9%	0.0%
PEARLWARE				
PLAIN	2	0.0	1.5%	0.0%
SHELL-EDGED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER EDGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HANDPAINTED	2	0.0	1.5%	0.0%
ANNULAR	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRANSFER-PRINTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 337 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
SPONGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL PEARLWARE	4	0.0	2.9%	0.0%
WHITEWARE				
PLAIN	1	0.0	0.7%	0.0%
SHELL-EDGED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER EDGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HANDPAINTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ANNULAR	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRANSFER-PRINTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SPONGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL WHITEWARE	1	0.0	0.7%	0.0%
OTHER EARTHENWARE				
WHIELDON WARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
LUSTERWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
AGATEWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ROCKINGHAM/BENNINGTON	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
YELLOWWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL OTHER EARTHENWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PORCELAIN				
UNDECORATED	2	0.0	1.5%	0.0%
UNDERGLAZE HP MONOCHROME	1	0.0	0.7%	0.0%
UNDERGLAZE HP POLYCHROME	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OVERGLAZE HP MONOCHROME	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OVERGLAZE HP POLYCHROME	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
GILTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRANSFER-PRINTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL PORCELAIN	3	0.0	2.2%	0.0%
WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE				
PLAIN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SCRATCH BLUE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL WHITE SALT GLAZED STON	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DRYBODY STONEWARE				
BLACK BASALTE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 337 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
ROSSO ANTICO	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL DRYBODY	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER STONEWARE				
NOTTINGHAM	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BELLARMINE/FRECHEN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
WESTERWALD/RAEREN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DOMESTIC	1	0.0	0.7%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	1	0.0	0.7%	0.0%
TOTAL OTHER	2	0.0	1.5%	0.0%
TOTAL CERAMIC VESSEL	21	0.0	15.3%	0.0%
TOBACCO PIPE				
WHITE CLAY				
BOWLS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
STEMS: 4/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
5/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
6/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
7/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
8/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
9/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
INDET.	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL WHITE CLAY	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL TOBACCO PIPE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BOTTLE GLASS				
FREEBLOWN	1	0.0	0.7%	0.0%
CONTACT MOLDED	5	0.0	3.6%	0.0%
PATTERN MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PRESS MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OPTIC MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINE MADE	4	0.0	2.9%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	1	0.0	0.7%	0.0%
TOTAL BOTTLE GLASS	11	0.0	8.0%	0.0%
DRINKING VESSEL GLASS				
FREEBLOWN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
CONTACT MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PATTERN MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PRESS MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 337 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
OPTIC MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINE MADE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL DRINKING VESSEL GLASS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
INDETERMINATE VESSEL GLASS				
FREEBLOWN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MOLDED	1	0.0	0.7%	0.0%
INDETERMINATE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL INDET. VESSEL GLA	1	0.0	0.7%	0.0%
BOTTLE CLOSURES				
CERAMIC	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
GLASS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
METAL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SYNTHETIC	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
WOOD/CORK	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL BOTTLE CLOSURES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
APPAREL				
CLOTHING	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
FOOTWEAR	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BUTTONS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BUCKLES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER FASTENERS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL APPAREL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL OBJECTS				
TABLEWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
KITCHENWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
FURNITURE & HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
LIGHTING FIXTURES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DECORATIVE OBJECTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOILETRIES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
STATIONERY	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
COINS/TOKENS/MEDALS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PERSONAL OBJECTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOYS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL OBJ	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 337 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
WINDOW GLASS				
CROWN/CYLINDER	3	0.0	2.2%	0.0%
PLATE	18	0.0	13.1%	0.0%
INDETERMINATE	11	0.0	8.0%	0.0%
TOTAL WINDOW GLASS	32	0.0	23.4%	0.0%
NAILS				
HAND WROUGHT	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINE CUT INDETERMINATE	6	0.0	4.4%	0.0%
MACHINE CUT I	1	0.0	0.7%	0.0%
MACHINE CUT II	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
WIRE	3	0.0	2.2%	0.0%
INDETERMINATE	25	0.0	18.2%	0.0%
TOTAL NAILS	35	0.0	25.5%	0.0%
OTHER FASTENING DEVICES				
SCREWS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
STAPLES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BOLTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL OTHER FASTENING	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
STRUCTURAL MATERIAL				
BRICK	0	2072.5	0.0%	80.6%
MORTAR/PLASTER	0	256.0	0.0%	10.0%
STONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
EARTHENWARE/STONEWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PORCELAIN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
METAL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
WOOD	19	0.0	13.9%	0.0%
SYNTHETIC	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	29.0	0.0%	1.1%
TOTAL STRUCTURAL	19	2357.5	13.9%	91.7%
TOOLS & HARDWARE				
WINDOW HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DOOR HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PLUMBING HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
LIGHTING/HEATING HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HAND TOOLS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINE PARTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DOMESTIC ANIMAL GEAR	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRANSPORTATION OBJECTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENTS	2	0.0	1.5%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 337 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
GUNFLINTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
WORKED STONE/GROUNDSTONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL TOOLS & HARDWARE	2	0.0	1.5%	0.0%
FUEL & FIRE BYPRODUCTS				
COAL	0	193.5	0.0%	7.5%
CINDERS/CLINKERS	0	1.8	0.0%	0.1%
CHARCOAL	0	6.4	0.0%	0.2%
ASH	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BOG IRON	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SLAG	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
COMPOSITE FIRE BYPRODUCTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL FUEL & FIRE	0	201.7	0.0%	7.8%
SHELL				
BIVALVES	0	11.1	0.0%	0.4%
UNIVALVES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
INDETERMINATE SHELL	0	0.3	0.0%	0.0%
CORAL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL SHELL	0	11.4	0.0%	0.4%
BONE				
FISH	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MAMMAL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BIRD	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HUMAN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	11	0.0	8.0%	0.0%
TOTAL BONE	11	0.0	8.0%	0.0%
VEGETAL MATERIAL				
SEEDS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
NUTSHELLS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL VEGETAL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SAMPLES				
SOIL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
C-14	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
FLOTATION	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
POLLEN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL SAMPLES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 337 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
MISCELLANEOUS				
INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS	3	0.0	2.2%	0.0%
OTHER INDETERMINATE OBJECTS	2	0.0	1.5%	0.0%
METAL RESIDUE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	5	0.0	3.6%	0.0%
 TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS	 137	 2570.6	 100.0%	 100.0%
 PREHISTORIC				
STONE				
CHIPPED STONE				
PROJECTILE POINTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BIFACES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
UNIFACES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
CORES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SHATTER/BLOCK	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DECORTICATION FLAKES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
FLAKES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRIM FLAKES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL CHIPPED STONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
 FIRE-CRACKED ROCK	 0	 0.0	 0.0%	 0.0%
GROUNDSTONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL STONE	0	0.0		
 CERAMICS	 0	 0.0	 0.0%	 0.0%
BONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SHELL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
 TOTAL ARTIFACTS	 137	 2570.6	 100.0%	 100.0%

ACCESSION NO. 472 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
HISTORIC				
CERAMIC VESSEL				
REDWARE				
PLAIN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
LEAD GLAZED 1 SURFACE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
LEAD GLAZED 2 SURFACES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SGRAFFITO	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRAILED SLIPWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
JACKFIELD	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ASTBURY	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL REDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TIN ENAMEL				
DELFT	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ROUEN/FAIENCE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL TIN ENAMEL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
COARSE BUFF-BODY				
COMBED WARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DOTTED WARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
N. DEVON GRAVEL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MOTTLED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL COARSE BUFF-BODY	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
CREAMWARE				
PLAIN	2	0.0	0.8%	0.0%
SHELL-EDGED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER EDGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HANDPAINTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ANNULAR	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRANSFER-PRINTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SPONGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL CREAMWARE	2	0.0	0.8%	0.0%
PEARLWARE				
PLAIN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SHELL-EDGED	2	0.0	0.8%	0.0%
OTHER EDGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HANDPAINTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 472 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
ANNULAR	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRANSFER-PRINTED	4	0.0	1.6%	0.0%
SPONGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	3	0.0	1.2%	0.0%
TOTAL PEARLWARE	9	0.0	3.7%	0.0%
WHITEWARE				
PLAIN	6	0.0	2.5%	0.0%
SHELL-EDGED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER EDGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HANDPAINTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ANNULAR	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRANSFER-PRINTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SPONGE-DECORATED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	3	0.0	1.2%	0.0%
TOTAL WHITEWARE	9	0.0	3.7%	0.0%
OTHER EARTHENWARE				
WHIELDON WARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
LUSTERWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
AGATEWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ROCKINGHAM/BENNINGTON	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
YELLOWWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL OTHER EARTHENWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PORCELAIN				
UNDECORATED	1	0.0	0.4%	0.0%
UNDERGLAZE HP MONOCHROME	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
UNDERGLAZE HP POLYCHROME	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OVERGLAZE HP MONOCHROME	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OVERGLAZE HP POLYCHROME	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
GILTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRANSFER-PRINTED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL PORCELAIN	1	0.0	0.4%	0.0%
WHITE SALT GLAZED STONEWARE				
PLAIN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SCRATCH BLUE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL WHITE SALT GLAZED STON	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 472 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
DRYBODY STONEWARE				
BLACK BASALTE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ROSSO ANTICO	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL DRYBODY	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER STONEWARE				
NOTTINGHAM	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BELLARMINE/FRECHEN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
WESTERWALD/RAEREN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DOMESTIC	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL CERAMIC VESSEL	21	0.0	8.6%	0.0%
TOBACCO PIPE				
WHITE CLAY				
BOWLS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
STEMS: 4/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
5/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
6/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
7/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
8/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
9/64	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
INDET.	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL WHITE CLAY	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL TOBACCO PIPE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BOTTLE GLASS				
FREEBLOWN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
CONTACT MOLDED	1	0.0	0.4%	0.0%
PATTERN MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PRESS MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OPTIC MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINE MADE	2	0.0	0.8%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL BOTTLE GLASS	3	0.0	1.2%	0.0%
DRINKING VESSEL GLASS				
FREEBLOWN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
CONTACT MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 472 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
PATTERN MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PRESS MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OPTIC MOLDED	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINE MADE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL DRINKING VESSEL GLASS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
INDETERMINATE VESSEL GLASS				
FREEBLOWN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MOLDED	6	0.0	2.5%	0.0%
INDETERMINATE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL INDET. VESSEL GLA	6	0.0	2.5%	0.0%
BOTTLE CLOSURES				
CERAMIC	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
GLASS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
METAL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SYNTHETIC	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
WOOD/CORK	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL BOTTLE CLOSURES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
APPAREL				
CLOTHING	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
FOOTWEAR	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BUTTONS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BUCKLES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
OTHER FASTENERS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL APPAREL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL OBJECTS				
TABLEWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
KITCHENWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
FURNITURE & HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
LIGHTING FIXTURES	1	0.0	0.4%	0.0%
DECORATIVE OBJECTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOILETRIES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
STATIONERY	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
COINS/TOKENS/MEDALS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PERSONAL OBJECTS	2	0.0	0.8%	0.0%
TOYS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL OBJ	3	0.0	1.2%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 472 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
WINDOW GLASS				
CROWN/CYLINDER	9	0.0	3.7%	0.0%
PLATE	41	0.0	16.9%	0.0%
INDETERMINATE	55	0.0	22.6%	0.0%
TOTAL WINDOW GLASS	105	0.0	43.2%	0.0%
NAILS				
HAND WROUGHT	1	0.0	0.4%	0.0%
MACHINE CUT INDETERMINATE	23	0.0	9.5%	0.0%
MACHINE CUT I	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINE CUT II	9	0.0	3.7%	0.0%
WIRE	31	0.0	12.8%	0.0%
INDETERMINATE	16	0.0	6.6%	0.0%
TOTAL NAILS	80	0.0	32.9%	0.0%
OTHER FASTENING DEVICES				
SCREWS	1	0.0	0.4%	0.0%
STAPLES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BOLTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL OTHER FASTENING	1	0.0	0.4%	0.0%
STRUCTURAL MATERIAL				
BRICK	0	0.1	0.0%	0.1%
MORTAR/PLASTER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
STONE	4	0.0	1.6%	0.0%
EARTHENWARE/STONEWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PORCELAIN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
METAL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
WOOD	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SYNTHETIC	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL STRUCTURAL	4	0.1	1.6%	0.1%
TOOLS & HARDWARE				
WINDOW HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DOOR HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ELECTRICAL HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
PLUMBING HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
LIGHTING/HEATING HARDWARE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HAND TOOLS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MACHINE PARTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DOMESTIC ANIMAL GEAR	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRANSPORTATION OBJECTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
WEAPONRY/ACCOUTREMENTS	2	0.0	0.8%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 472 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
GUNFLINTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
WORKED STONE/GROUNDSTONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MISCELLANEOUS HARDWARE	5	0.0	2.1%	0.0%
TOTAL TOOLS & HARDWARE	7	0.0	2.9%	0.0%
FUEL & FIRE BYPRODUCTS				
COAL	0	48.8	0.0%	65.4%
CINDERS/CLINKERS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
CHARCOAL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ASH	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BOG IRON	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SLAG	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
COMPOSITE FIRE BYPRODUCTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL FUEL & FIRE	0	48.8	0.0%	65.4%
SHELL				
BIVALVES	0	23.7	0.0%	31.8%
UNIVALVES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
INDETERMINATE SHELL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
CORAL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL SHELL	0	23.7	0.0%	31.8%
BONE				
FISH	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
MAMMAL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BIRD	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
HUMAN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL BONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
VEGETAL MATERIAL				
SEEDS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
NUTSHELLS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL VEGETAL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SAMPLES				
SOIL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
C-14	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
FLOTATION	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
POLLEN	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL SAMPLES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 472 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
MISCELLANEOUS				
INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS	11	0.0	4.5%	0.0%
OTHER INDETERMINATE OBJECTS	1	0.0	0.4%	0.0%
METAL RESIDUE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER MISCELLANEOUS	1	2.0	0.4%	2.7%
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	13	2.0	5.3%	2.7%
			0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS	243	74.6	100.0%	100.0%
PREHISTORIC				
STONE				
CHIPPED STONE				
PROJECTILE POINTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BIFACES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
UNIFACES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
CORES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SHATTER/BLOCK	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
DECORTICATION FLAKES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
FLAKES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TRIM FLAKES	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL CHIPPED STONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
FIRE-CRACKED ROCK	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
GROUNDSTONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL STONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
CERAMICS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
BONE	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
SHELL	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
ALL OTHER	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	243	74.6	100.0%	100.0%

ACCESSION NO. 267 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
HISTORIC				
CERAMIC VESSEL				
UNIDENTIFIED EARTHENWARE	1	0.0	0.3%	0.0%
UNIDENTIFIED STONEWARE	4	0.0	1.4%	0.0%
TOTAL CERAMIC VESSEL	5	0.0	1.7%	0.0%
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL OBJECTS				
TABLEWARE	1	0.0	0.3%	0.0%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL OBJECTS	1	0.0	0.3%	0.0%
WINDOW GLASS				
PLATE	7	0.0	2.4%	0.0%
TOTAL WINDOW GLASS	7	0.0	2.4%	0.0%
NAILS				
MACHINE CUT INDETERMINATE	2	0.0	0.7%	0.0%
TOTAL NAILS	2	0.0	0.7%	0.0%
MISCELLANEOUS				
INDETERMINATE METAL OBJECTS	10	0.0	3.4%	0.0%
TOTAL MISCELLANEOUS	10	0.0	3.4%	0.0%
BONE				
MAMMAL	1	0.0	0.3%	0.0%
BIRD	3	0.0	10.3%	0.0%
TOTAL BONE	4	0.0	1.4%	0.0%
TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS	29	0.0	100.0%	0.0%
TOTAL PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	29	0.0	100.0%	0.0%

ACCESSION NO. 315 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
HISTORIC				
HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL OBJECTS				
BUTTON	2	0.0	6.7%	0.0%
TOTAL HOUSEHOLD & PERSONAL OBJECTS	2	0.0	6.7%	0.0%
TOOLS & HARDWARE				
DOOR HARDWARE	1	0.0	3.3%	0.0%
TOTAL TOOLS & HARDWARE	1	0.0	3.3%	0.0%
SHELL				
BIVALVE	0	53.9	0.0%	100.0%
TOTAL SHELL	0	53.9	0.0%	100.0%
TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS	3	53.9	100.0%	100.0%
TOTAL PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	3	53.9	100.0%	100.0%

ACCESSION NO. 317 ARTIFACT TOTALS.

	COUNT	WEIGHT	PERCENT OF TOTAL COUNT	PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT
HISTORIC				
BONE				
MAMMAL	8	0.0	100.0%	0.0%
TOTAL BONE	8	0.0	100.0%	0.0%
TOTAL HISTORIC ARTIFACTS	8	0.0	100.0%	0.0%
TOTAL PREHISTORIC ARTIFACTS	0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%
TOTAL ARTIFACTS	8	0.0	100.0%	0.0%

REPORTS OF THE DIVISION OF CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
North Atlantic Regional Office, National Park Service

The Division produces and prints reports on archeological, curatorial, historical, and historic architectural topics that identify, evaluate, document, and interpret cultural resources in National Park Service units of the North Atlantic Region. Some of these reports are of general interest for their presentations of substantive, bibliographic, technical, or methodological information. These are listed below. Those that are listed with an NTIS number are only available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22151. Others are available from the Division of Cultural Resources Management, NARO, National Park Service, 15 State Street, Boston, MA 02109. Prices are listed.

Cultural Resources Management Studies

No. 1	Archeological Resource Study, Roger Williams National Monument. Public Archeology Laboratory, Brown University, 1979.	NTIS	PB81	185134
No. 2	Archeological Overview and Evaluation at Minute Man National Historical Park. Vernon G. Baker, 1980.	NTIS	PB81	185142
No. 3	Historic Resources Study, Jamaica Bay: A History. Gateway National Recreation Area, New York-New Jersey. Frederick R. Black, 1981.	NTIS	PB81	226649
No. 4	Archeological Site Examination: A Case Study in Urban Archeology. Roger Williams National Monument.	6.00		
No. 5	Archeological Resource Study, Historical Archeology at Bunker Hill Monument. Boston National Historical Park. Thomas Mahlstedt, 1981.	NTIS	PB83	186957
No. 6	Archeological Investigation at the Narbonne House. Salem Maritime National Historic Site. Geoffrey P. Moran, Edward F. Zimmer, Anne E. Yentsch, 1982.	7.00		
No. 7	Historic Resource Study, A History of Fort Wadsworth, New York Harbor. Frederick R. Black, 1983.	4.00		
No. 8	Chapters in the Archeology of Cape Cod, I: Results of the Cape Cod National Seashore Archeological Survey, 1979-1981 (2 volumes). Francis P. McManamon, editor, 1984.	NTIS	PB85	220101
No. 9	The National Park Service in the Northeast: A Cultural Resource Management Bibliography. Dwight T. Pitcaithley, 1984.	7.00		
No. 10	Celebrating the Immigrant: An Administrative History of the Statue of Liberty National Monument, 1952-1982. Barbara Blumberg, 1985.	5.00		
No. 11	Hoosac Docks: Foreign Trade Terminal. A Case of the Expanding Transportation System Late in the Nineteenth Century. Paul O. Weinbaum, 1985.	4.00		
No. 12	The 1983 Excavations of 19BN281: Chapters in the Archeology of Cape Cod, II. Christopher L. Borstel, 1985.	5.00		
No. 13	Chapters in the Archeology of Cape Cod, III: The Historic Period and Historic Period Archeology. Francis P. McManamon, editor, 1985.	5.00		
No. 14	Inventory of Structures: Morristown National Historical Park. David Arbogast, 1985.	7.00		
No. 15	The Scene of the Battle: Historic Grounds Report, Minute Man National Historical Park. Joyce L. Malcolm, 1985.	3.00		
No. 16	Chapters in the Archeology of Cape Cod, IV.			
No. 17	Chapters in the Archeology of Cape Cod, V: Indian Neck Ossuary. Francis P. McManamon, James W. Bradley, and Ann L. Magennis, 1986.	5.00		
No. 18	Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts. Volume I: Life at the Boarding Houses. Mary C. Beaudry and Stephen A. Mrozowski, editors, 1987.	12.00		
No. 19	Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts. Volume II: The Kirk Street Agents' House. Mary C. Beaudry and Stephen A. Mrozowski, editors, 1987.	12.00		
No. 20	Charlestown Navy Yard, 1890-1973. Volumes I and II. Frederick R. Black, 1988.			
No. 21	Interdisciplinary Investigations of the Boott Mills, Lowell, Massachusetts. Volume III: The Boarding House System as a Way of Life. Mary C. Beaudry and Stephen A. Mrozowski, editors, 1989.			
No. 22	Archeological Investigations of Minute Man National Historical Park. Volume I: Farmers and Artisans of the Historical Period. Alan T. Synenki, editor, 1990.	15.00		
No. 23	Archeological Investigations of Minute Man National Historical Park. Volume II: An Estimation Approach to Prehistoric Sites. Duncan Ritchie, Marsha K. King, Christy Vogt, and Patricia Fragola, 1990.	10.00		

Archeological Collections Management Project Series		4.00
No. 1	Archeological Collections Management at Salem Maritime National Historic Site. Alan T. Synenki and Sheila Charles, 1983.	
No. 2	Archeological Collections Management at Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey. Alan T. Synenki and Sheila Charles, 1983.	3.00
No. 3	Archeological Collections Management of the Great Island Tavern Site. Cape Cod National Seashore, Massachusetts. Alan T. Synenki and Sheila Charles, 1984.	3.00
No. 4	Archeological Collections Management at Minute Man National Historical Park, Massachusetts. Linda A. Towle and Darcie A. MacMahon, editors. Volume 1, Introduction and Fiske Hill Area, 1987. Volume 2, Nelson Road Area, 1986. Volume 3, Virginia Road and Wayside Areas, 1986. Volume 4, North Bridge Area and Miscellaneous Collections, 1986.	4.00 6.00 7.00 9.00
No. 5	Archeological Collections Management at The Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site, Massachusetts. Darcie A. MacMahon, 1988.	4.00
No. 6	Archeological Collections Management at The Springfield Armory National Historic Site, Massachusetts. Louise M. DeCesare, 1990.	2.00
No. 7	Archeological Collections Management at Sagamore Hill National Historic Site, Massachusetts. Louise M. DeCesare, 1990.	1.50
No. 8	Archeological Collections Management at Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York. Maria A. Capozzi, 1991.	

Other Publications

Cultural Resources Inventory, Lowell National Historical Park and Preservation District: Report. Shepley, Bulfinch, Richardson and Abbott, Architects, 1980.	NTIS	PB81	189169
The Archeology of Cape Cod National Seashore. Francis P. McManamon and Christopher L. Borstel, 1982, (pamphlet 16pp.).			1.00